The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6347. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Work Performed by the Legislature Yesterday.

Defeat of Col. Hawkins' Controller Bill in the Assembly.

Mr. Twombly's Substitute Adopted by a Vote of 71 to 41.

The Committee of Seventy and the Proposed New-York Charter.

How the Erie Ring Hope to Avoid Defeat.

A Curious Clause in an Innocent Bill Discovered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

The first experiment of holding a Monday morning session of the Assembly cannot be regarded as successful, so far as the attendance of members is concerned, for at no time during the session this morning was there a quorum present. Nevertheless it afforded an opportunity for the introduction of several new bills and for discussing several old ones in Committee of the Whole.

Among the latter was PRINCE's bill to enable two Grand Juries to hold sessions at the same time in New-York with concurrent jurisdiction. Speaker SMITH proposed an amendment, which was adopted, providing that after either Grand Jury shall have presented an indictment against a person the other jury shall take no further action in relation to the same subject-matter. This was necessary to prevent two indictments being found against the same person for the same offense, which indictments might possibly charge crime of different grades. As amended the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It will be recollected that the bill passed last week only applied to the two Grand Juries lately in session, and extends only to the 27th inst. The present bill is designed to be permanent. Mr. NILES' bill to dispense with the necessity of "affidavits of merits" to prevent inquests, was also considered in Committee of the Whole and killed by striking out the enacting clause.

MR. HUSTED EXPLAINS.

After the reading of the journal, this morning, Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, rose to a question of privilege, and called the attention of the House to sundry articles, editorial and otherwise, that have appeared, from time to time, in the NEW-YORK TIMES, reflecting on his integrity in connection with the Peekskill Gravel Company, and its transactions with the Central Park Commission. He contradicted in general and in detail every charge, allegation, or insinuation of fraud or unfair dealing on the part of the Company, and after reading his written explanation, asked the House, or any member of it, as a favor to him, to institute a full and thorough investigation into the whole affair, provided any one was not entirely satisfied with the explanation made by him.

Col. HAWKINS said that he was fully conversant with the facts that led to the articles in the TIMES; that the information was furnished to that paper by a man named RIDER, connected with the Central Park, and, like other exposures of fraud and rascalities made by the TIMES, it was published with a single eye to the public good, and with no personal malice against any individual.

Mr. ALVORD here rose to a question of order. He said his point of order was that there was no question before the House, and, unless the gentleman intended to contradict the facts stated in Mr. HUSTED's explanation, and ask for an investigation, there was no pertinency in his remarks, and in any case it was necessary for him to rise to a question of privilege, in order to have a basis for any remarks at all.

Col. HAWKINS said he merely desired to vindicate a gentleman who was not here to vindicate himself, so far as to say that the articles were published on information supposed to be trustworthy, and were utterly free from malice.

No one appeared inclined to ask for an investigation, and the matter was allowed to drop.

THE TRICKS OF ERIE.

There is no doubt that the Erie Ring, or what remains of it since the death of FISK and the abdication of TWEED, are determined to test their strength with the present Legislature, the same as they have with previous ones, and will bring the same corrupt appliances to bear to perpetuate their power. The brains of the conspiracy still live, in the person of JAY GOULD, and, although its political manager and its advertising mountebank are out of the concern, the diabolism and the intellectual power is as active as ever. It would hardly seem possible, and yet it is true, that the Erie managers seriously design to prevent the repeal of the infamous Classification act by this Legislature, in the face of the fact that the Republican Party, which has a two-thirds majority here, has repeatedly put itself on record in favor of the repeal, and no longer ago than last Winter voted unanimously (WINANS excepted) to wipe it off the statute book. All sorts of devices are to be resorted to this Winter to furnish a plausible excuse to Republicans for not doing this session what they all insisted ought to be done during the last one. Allusion has already been made to the scores of remonstrances that have been sent up here by persons living on the line of the road, against any legislation that will permit the control of Erie to go into the hands of British monopolists. The bill to allow the Supervisors of Counties on the line to elect the directors is another trick in the interest of the present Ring. In addition to these more open devices they have already resorted to the tactics so often employed in legislation by the Tammany Ring, of smuggling into to an apparently innocent and unobjectionable bill a brief clause or sentence—a single word is often sufficient—which will secure their object without attracting attention. Thus, in a bill introduced in the Senate last week, relating to the holding of real estate by foreigners, it has been discovered that, among the items of real property that foreigners shall not be allowed to hold, is included "certificates of stock" in railroads—the bill declaring that any property so held shall be forfeited to the State. The bill was handed to a Senator of the most unimpeachable integrity, with a request that he would introduce it, which he did without reading, and had it passed the Committee without detecting the "nigger in the fence," it would have been printed with the apparent sanction of his name. When the Erie Ring is compelled to resort to such devices as this it would seem to be near its end, and yet, as before stated, it is resolved to test its power at Albany once more, and there are already persons here who are ready to bet odds that it will triumph over this Legislature as it did over the last. In my opinion they will be mistaken. S.

Defeat of the Hawkins Controller's Bill—Mr. Twombly's Substitute Ordered to a Third Reading—The New-York School Board—The New Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The contest over the Hawkins bill and the Twombly substitute in the Assembly this evening resulted in the adoption of the substitute by a vote of 71 to 41. The discussion only lasted half an hour, the House having agreed on Thursday last to take the final vote at 8 o'clock. Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, occupied the chair, and Speaker SMITH led off the debate by advocating the original bill reported by Col. HAWKINS from the Committee on Cities. Mr. ALVORD then took the floor in support of the substitute of Mr. TWOMBLY. At the conclusion of Mr. ALVORD's remarks, Mr. TWOMBLY arose to advocate his substitute, but he had only time to say that he drafted it without the remotest idea of embodying in it anything of a partisan character, when the gavel of the Chairman announced that the hour of 8 o'clock had arrived, at which the vote was ordered to be taken. The first question, he said, was on the amendment substituting Mr. TWOMBLY's bill for the original bill. A division being called for, the count showed sixty-two for the substitute and forty-four against. Several amendments were then offered and adopted, the most important of which was that all sessions of the Board of Audit should be held in public, and that no claims other than for salaries and wages should be allowed until they had been five days before the Board. Speaker SMITH offered an amendment which he said he intended to make to the original bill that had been adopted, providing that no claims should be paid for which there was not a legal warrant or a specified contract, and the payments should not exceed the legal liability. This amendment was adopted after getting out of Committee of the Whole. The test was had on a motion made by ALBERGER, that the substitute adopted in Committee be referred back to the Standing Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert the original bill of Mr. HAWKINS. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and resulted—yeas 41, nays 71. There were sixteen absentees, as follows: Democrats—Buckley, Carroll, Chamberlain, Haughton, Osgood, Tilden, Wiley—7; Republicans—Crandall, Ely, Greenhalgh, Griffin, Hyatt, Morton, A. L. Vandusen, Wells, Wyman—9. The only Democrats who voted for HAWKINS' bill were D. B. HILL, of Chemung, and FOLEY and FAIGE, of New-York.

Telegrams were received today by most of the Democrats in the Brooklyn delegation, urging them in the strongest terms to vote for the Hawkins bill, but none of them obeyed. The telegrams came from Mr. KINGSLEY, the contractor for the Brooklyn Bridge.

The galleries were crowded during the discussion, and a large number of New-Yorkers obtained positions on the floor, most of whom were opponents of the Hawkins bill. The analysis of the vote does not show the same division that existed in the contest for Speaker, nor does it indicate a Fenton or anti-Fenton triumph, and yet many of the Fenton men are disposed to claim it as a victory for their faction. The result is to be attributed more than anything else to the idea in Mr. ALVORD's remarks that it was due to the Republican Party that it should receive at least equal consideration with the Democratic Party, from a Republican Legislature, in the bestowal of power and patronage. There is little doubt that the Senate will promptly concur in the bill as ordered to a third reading in the Assembly.

The Senate held a brief session this evening, but nothing of general interest was done. A new bill was introduced restoring the old Board of Education in New-York City, with the exception that it provides for the appointment of trustees by the Mayor, instead of their election by the people.

Gov. SALOMON and SIMON STERN arrived to-night with the new charter of the Committee of Seventy, which will be introduced in both Houses to-morrow. Mr. WHEELER, who has represented the Committee here for the last two weeks, has wisely abstained from taking any part in the contest over the Controller's bill, and the Committee of Seventy can begin their legislative labors with a clear and unprejudiced record. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Insurance Department for additional information as to the conduct of his department.

The following bill was ordered to a third reading:

Confirming orders in the Court of General Sessions of the peace in the City and County of New-York. The Assembly bill passed last session amending the act relative to the qualification of persons admitted to practice as attorneys, &c., in the Courts of the State.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

Mr. HUSTED rose to a question of privilege, and spoke as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: On the 30th day of December last, the NEW-YORK TIMES published an article reflecting upon my character as a man. This article, appearing before the organization of the House, I felt it was not a fit topic to discuss here subsequent to that organization. On the 3d day of January, a derogatory allusion was again made bearing upon the same subject. At that time I was confined to my room by illness, and was unable to reply. On Saturday last a direct imputation was hurled against me in the editorial columns of the same journal. To that article, couched in terms demanding a response, I now propose to reply, and I propose in so doing, to vindicate as far as in me lies my personal honor. I take this course, Sir, for one reason and one reason only. A leading journal of our party, which has been active in the cause of reform, to which we are all pledged, has made statements which, if allowed to pass unheeded by me, would undoubtedly prejudice against me even the fairest and most impartial minds. Therefore, Sir, a due regard for the good opinion of the public, and especially for that of my fellow-members upon this floor, compels me to make what, under other circumstances, I should regard as ill-timed and highly improper, viz.: a statement of my private affairs. The article is incorrect in many particulars, and was either inspired by pure malice, and written at the instigation of some personal enemy who had not the manliness nor the courage to appear under his own signature, or it was based upon information which had no foundation in truth. [The article from the TIMES, referring to the Peekskill Gravel Company, was then read, and Mr. HUSTED continued.] The facts are these: About the time that the Central Park was first laid out, a bank composed of gravel of a very superior quality for road-making was opened at Red Hook, near the village of Peekskill, from which to the present time the Central Park and the Prospect Park have been supplied. A few years later other banks on the opposite side of the river, of the same general characteristics, were opened, and between the lessees of their different deposits an active rivalry sprang up. In the year 1870, in connection with other gentlemen, I organized the Hudson River Gravel Company, which thereupon entered into competition against all others. Very soon after the organization of the Company, the different parties in interest, finding that rivalry rendered their business profitless to all, and being without the capital necessary to make a successful contest, entered into the service of the Company, which thereupon supplied the City of New-York at the same prices that had ruled for several years. At the close of the season an examination of the books showed that the Company had lost money, there being less than two hundred dollars in the treasury, an amount insufficient to pay the salaries of the officers of the Company, which was thereupon dissolved by mutual consent, and has never since conducted its business. In the Winter of 1871 I determined, if possible, to make the business successful. I leased, in connection with Mr. FREAR, the Red Hook banks, at a rental of ten thousand dollars a year, and I also secured sub-leases of all the banks lying on Peekskill Bay, which produced a similar quality of gravel. We thereupon, under the title of the Peekskill Gravel Company, offered our goods in the open market at a fixed price, viz., $3 50 per yard, delivered at any point on the Central Park, in the City of New-York, and at proportionate prices delivered at any other points. The Commissioners of the Central Park sought to purchase from us at the old price. We declined to sell; we determined to have a profit on our goods or abandon the business. Finding our terms to be absolute, after some delay and after repeated efforts to purchase at a lower price, the Department sent us a requisition at the price named, and so continued to do as they from time to time needed material. Subsequently desiring screened gravel, they demanded our terms for that. We ascertained the extra expense to be thirty cents a yard, and we offered to supply the Department at that extra charge. From this difference in price we received no benefit, the additional amount being paid by us to the party who did the work. Such is the brief and plain but correct statement of this whole matter. If it differs in any way from an honorable and straightforward business transaction, I must confess my ignorance of the rules that obtain in the business community. As to the gratuitous, false and unwarranted assumption that any arrangement was ever made or entertained as between the parties in interest and any of the officials in any way connected with the Department of Public Parks, I have only to say that for such a charge there is not the slightest foundation. On the contrary, as I was informed by our Superintendent, the Department made searching inquiry and earnest efforts to obtain a similar quality of gravel from other parties, and it was not until they ascertained that none other could be obtained that they acceded to our terms. So persistent was that determination to procure material from other quarters, if possible, that they refused to make any contract for any specified amount, and sent their special requisitions only from time to time, as their necessities demanded. In conclusion, Sir, as to myself, I have only to say that I never exchanged a word with either of the Commissioners, or with any of the employes of the Department relative to the business. The superintendents of the Company are honorable and honest men, attended to all of the details, and had the sole charge and management of the books, and the accounts, which were always kept in perfect order, and which of themselves by a comparison with the records of the Department will show most conclusively that any charge of fraud, direct or constructive, is untrue in fact and unsupported by evidence. As to the immense profits that are reported to have been made, I state here unqualifiedly that since my connection with the business the profits have not exceeded ten per cent. on the gross receipts, and this fact the books of the Company will also show. In deference to public opinion, and the good opinion of my associates in this Legislature, I have given this explanation, and now, Sir, if it shall appear to any gentleman on the floor, after what I have said, that my vindication is not full, satisfactory and complete, I shall be only too glad to have such proceedings instituted by this body as will enable me to sustain by documentary and parol evidence the correctness of my position and the truthfulness of my statements.

Mr. HAWKINS said:

Mr. SPEAKER—I desire to make a personal explanation in relation to some of the gentleman's remarks. I suppose, perhaps, that there is no one on the floor of this House who is better acquainted with the circumstances under which those articles were written in that leading journal than myself, although I had nothing to do with them—nothing to do with the writing of them—nothing to do in relation to obtaining the information upon which they were founded. I know positively that the information that was derived by the writer of those articles came directly from the office of the Central Park Commission, after Judge HILTON had left the presidency of that Commission. The facts, as I understand them, are simply these. The statement of facts came from the Central Park Office, and the Central Park Office is responsible for these facts or these falsehoods whichever they may be. I believe the articles were sincerely written in the interest of reform and were not inspired by any personal spite or malice. They were printed by the proprietor of the NEW-YORK TIMES precisely as another article would have been printed in the interest of reform that had been presented to his favor by a responsible man. That was the case in relation to those articles. I know positively there was no malice in it. They were inspired from a proper feeling of the responsibility of the position which the proprietor of that journal feels that he holds toward the public, and, I know, for the purpose of ventilating not only other abuses but this one at the same time; "Going for Republicans," in other words, to use a well-known phrase, as well as for the Democracy engaged in committing these frauds upon the public. The facts I understand to be simply these: That a man by the name of RYDER, residing, I think, in the same district with the member who has just spoken, had furnished gravel to the Central Park Commissioners from the date of its organization up to the time it passed into the hands of the new Tammany Hall Commission, as we call it in New-York, for $2 40, pretty soon after the new Commissioners had taken charge, and Collector STEBBINS and Mr. GREEN and the other gentlemen had gone out of the management. While Mr. GREEN remained there he never was consulted, and he hardly ever saw the inside of the offices of the Park Board, and had very little to do with their affairs—in fact, was snubbed upon every occasion. Very soon after the new Commissioners came into power, they passed a resolution, without giving any authority at all for it, as I understand it, authorizing a contract or purchase of the new company to which the member has just referred, and the price under the new arrangement for supplies.

Mr. ALVORD rose to a point of order, and said: The gentleman from the Eleventh District of New-York is not speaking to a question of privilege unless he affirms the truth of the article, and then I will not undertake to interfere with him, or that he does not believe the statement of the gentleman from Westchester, (Mr. HUSTED,) and intends to move for a Committee of Investigation.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is of the opinion that the question of privilege belongs to each member as a question of right, and the subject is not debatable. The gentleman from New-York is not in order unless he rises to a question of privilege.

Mr. HAWKINS—I will rise to that question for the purpose of explaining, not an insinuation, not an attack, but as to the aspersion upon a gentleman who cannot answer upon this floor.

Mr. ALVORD—I insist upon my point of order that the question of privilege must be personal to the individual.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken.

THE OYER AND TERMINER GRAND JURIES.

The Committee took up the bill providing for sessions of Grand Juries for Oyer and Terminer, and for General Sessions of Peace Courts in New-York at the same time.

Mr. ALVORD was opposed to the bill on the ground that it opened a door to conflicting action by the two Grand Juries acting at one and the same time.

Mr. SMITH said when the bill was up before, it was conceded that it should be amended, and he had prepared an amendment, and moved it, providing that when one Grand Jury has acted upon a matter before it, the other shall not act upon it.

Mr. PRINCE thought that this amendment would utterly destroy the effect aimed at by the bill. If the amendment is adopted, a party charged with great crimes can go before one Grand Jury and have himself indicted for petty larceny. This ties up at once the other Grand Jury.

Mr. SMITH replied that the same objection applied to the original bill. A party might be indicted by one Grand Jury for murder; then the other could follow with an indictment, in the same case, of mere assault, and the last indictment supersedes the former. He had, he said, endeavored to assist the gentleman (Mr. PRINCE) in perfecting this bill, and he believed this amendment was the best way to do it.

Mr. HAWKINS moved a further amendment that no two Grand Juries shall take cognizance of the same matter.

Mr. SMITH said that if this was adopted it would leave open the opportunity to select his Grand Jury and thus get precedence.

Mr. HAWKINS' amendment was lost, and Mr. SMITH's was adopted.

Mr. TWOMBLY, regarding this an important matter and deserving of further consideration, moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Lost.

The Committee then rose and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

NEW-YORK FERRIES.

The bill requiring the Bridge-street, Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company to run boats every fifteen minutes, and making provision for paying damages, was gone through with, and ordered to a third reading.

The House then took a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE NEW-YORK CLAIMS BILL.

The House met at 7½ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill providing for paying claims against the City and County of New-York, which had been made the special order.

Mr. H. SMITH, after disavowing any partisan intent in his action, said he was opposed to any legislation for New-York, except such as her interests demand. He was in favor of enacting at the earliest day a charter for that City which would confine to the citizens everything relating to their Government, which, for obvious reasons, should be reserved to the State. He was, as regards the question before the Committee, in favor of the original bill reported by the Committee, and opposed to the substitute. He saw no immediate necessity for a Board of Audit, and he thought this bill should not be embarrassed by any other question, because the employes and others having legal claims on the City and County should be paid as soon as possible. He was in favor of a reorganization for the City of New-York, but not in the interest of one party or the other. As to the question before the Committee, one bill brings in one set of men to pay these claims, and the other brings in another. He was in favor of the bill which would bring immediate relief to the creditors of the City. The original bill gave no new power to the Controller, except in issuing the bonds. It is already his duty, and he has the power, to make these payments. He stated that if the substitute was not adopted, he had an amendment which he would offer, and which restricted the Controller to paying only such claims as were authorized by law. He repeated he had no party interests to subserve in this matter. This was a question which both parties could stand side by side on. Let the Controller be authorized to pay these claims. Let him pay such as are authorized by law, and none others, and let him issue these bonds. That was all there was of this question. He appealed to members to remember that they were legislating on matters of great interest to the citizens of the Metropolis, and he called upon them to act without regard to party. Let us, he said, afterward give them a charter under which they can live and prosper and enjoy the privileges of self-government.

Mr. ALVORD said he was opposed to any Government for the City of New-York which does not give the citizens full control of their own affairs; but, said he, we have waited long and anxiously, and yet have seen no charter here. No action has as yet been taken in that direction. Knowing that there is great diversity of opinion as to the form of Government that City should have, it will be long before we can perfect such a charter as should be passed. In the meantime, from January to April there will be immediate wants to be met, and he wanted such action taken now as would relieve the Legislature from being called upon day after day for relief. He called attention to the extraordinary position affairs were in. This bill was part and parcel of a bill which was introduced on the first day of the session, and which contained powers granted to one man which were almost dictatorial. Those powers were eliminated from that bill, and then we all voted for it. Now we have another, and we shall have another and another until the charter is passed. What do we here in this substitute ask? Not that we have any doubt of the good faith of the man standing at the head of the Finance Department; but that there being other men of high position holding equally the confidence of the people, they should pass upon these accounts. Adopt this original bill and we show that we put in the hands of a Democratic power what we dare not trust in the hands of a Republican. He deprecated any political distinction on either side in the matter. He had not done anything of that sort, and yet we see two of our leading public journals presenting the spectacle of making this a party matter, one in calm terms asking the Legislature to do what it can speedily to afford relief, and the other raising the standard of war and declaring that our action here on the bill would be the test of our sincerity for reform, and calling upon members here to beware how they voted or they would be classed among the enemies. Though this would not swerve him from the pursuit of the strict line of his duty, yet he called attention to it to show the extreme to which such matters are carried to. He said this matter should be so managed that no party should secure an advantage. He announced that if the substitute was adopted he would move an amendment, that this Board of Audit shall meet in open session, so that all can see that everything is done in decency and order. There were words which seemed to give almost unlimited power to this one man.

Mr. H. SMITH—State them.

Mr. ALVORD—Read a section of the bill.

Mr. H. SMITH—And with this amendment (holding it in his hand) his powers will be restricted.

Mr. ALVORD still insisted that the power was in the bill, nevertheless.

Mr. NILES rose to a point of order, and objected to the interruption of Mr. ALVORD.

Mr. ALVORD said he was willing to answer any questions, but not when put in an imperious manner.

The Chair ruled Mr. SMITH out of order.

Mr. ALVORD said he was not a schoolboy here, and considered himself the peer of his associates. He would say what he had to say, and let any one answer it if he saw fit to rise in his place and do so. He then repeated that the original bill gave altogether too much power to one man. He concluded by declaring that he stood here for the Republican Party, to advocate its measures and principles at all times, and when that party was induced to act wrongfully it must expect to be set aside by the people.

Mr. TWOMBLY followed, but had not proceeded far when the Chair announced the hour of 8 o'clock—the time fixed for the vote on the question—had arrived.

The question was then put on the substitute offered by Mr. TWOMBLY, providing for a Board of Audit, and it was adopted—62 to 44.

Mr. H. SMITH then moved to substitute the original bill, with the amendment restricting the Controller to the payment of claims authorized by law.

Mr. FIELDS raised the point of order—that this was not in order, as the Committee had just rejected the original bill.

The Chair ruled that the amendment made the proposition a new one, and consequently was in order.

Mr. SMITH's motion to substitute was negatived.

Mr. WHITBECK then moved an amendment providing that the meetings of the Board of Audit shall be public, that all claims shall be on the table five days, except those for salaries and wages, and all claims shall be open to the examination of the public. Adopted.

The Chair stated that in ruling a moment since that the gentleman from Albany (H. SMITH) was in order, he found, on reference to the Manual, that he was wrong, and the motion made by that gentleman was out of order.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN moved that of the money paid out by the Controller none should be paid to sectarian schools.

Mr. J. H. SMITH moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Lost. He also moved to reduce the amount to be paid to $4,500,000. Lost. He further moved an amendment, the object of which was to substitute the Controller for the Board of Audit. Lost. Also, he moved to insert a clause restricting the Controller to auditing and paying claims authorized by law.

Mr. ALVORD moved to substitute the Board of Audit for the Controller. Adopted, and the amendment carried.

Mr. ABBOTT moved a provision to authorize the Controller to refund moneys advanced by banks prior to Dec. 31, 1871. Adopted.

On the motion of Mr. TWOMBLY, the sewer-cleaning was included in the provisions of the bill to be paid.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. ALBERGER moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to substitute the original bill. Lost, 41 to 71, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Alberger, J. H. Babcock, Beckwith, Berri, Burritt, Davidson, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Foley, Fort, Geib, Haight, Hawkins, A. I. Hayes, Henrick, D. B. Hill, Hollister, Judd, Kennedy, Knapp, Lewis, Lippitt, Lotz, Marcy, Moulton, Paige, Pell, Prince, Rice, Shepardson, Smith, Smyth, Snyder, Speaker, Springsteed, Strahan, Swain, A. L. Van Dusen, White, Yeomans—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Aitken, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Baucus, Bemus, Bennett, Blair, E. K. Brown, J. D. Brown, Buell, Burns, Campbell, Chambers, Cook, Couchman, Dumphy, Dykeman, Fields, Fowler, Frear, Goring, Goss, Green, Gregory, Hart, J. Hayes, Healy, A. Hill, Holdridge, Houghton, Hungerford, Husted, Jacobs, Kingsland, Knettles, Lincoln, G. D. Lord, G. B. Lord, Loughran, Lynde, Mackay, Moore, Mosely, Mosher, Murdock, Niles, Oakley, Peck, Pierce, Preston, Ray, Roche, Ross, Sage, Simson, Smiley, Sniper, Squires, Tobey, D. Tompkins, M. R. Tompkins, Tucker, Twombly, E. W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, West, Whitlock, Whitaker, Woodward, Woolsey—71.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

NEBRASKA.

Contest Between the Governor and the Senate—His Office Declared Vacant—He Refuses to Recognize the Senate, Having Adjourned the Legislature.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Senator KENNEDY, having been sent for, arrived at Lincoln today, and a quorum was obtained in the Senate. The office of Governor was declared vacant, and a resolution was passed providing for the election of a Governor by joint convention. The six Senators who had adjourned the Senate on Saturday and left for their homes, also many members of the House. The House assembled at 2 P. M., and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Chief Clerk CROPSEY, who was absent, to compel the return of the journal of the House. Mr. CROPSEY refused to respect the warrant. At 3½ this afternoon Mr. CROPSEY was liberated on a writ of habeas corpus. There is no quorum now in either House or Senate. KENNEDY returned to his home, leaving the Senate without a quorum. Of the thirty-three members of the House, only eleven were present, and of the thirteen Senators, only six were present. The roll was not called in either House. Gov. JONES refuses to recognize any act of the Legislature, having adjourned that body on Saturday.

THE TAMMANY QUARREL.

An Address by the Sachems—The Resolution Excluding the Tammany General Committee Confirmed.

The Council of Sachems of Tammany Society met at Tammany Hall yesterday, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Father of the Council, presiding, and issued an address and passed a resolution confirming the previous resolution passed by the Board of Sachems, excluding the Tammany General Committee of 1872 from the use of Tammany Hall. The following is an extract from the address:

ADDRESS.

By the Constitution and usages of the Society, the Sachems sustain toward the Society a relation similar to that held by the directors of a bank to its stockholders. The Sachems have the charge of and administer the property of the Society. The General Committee, usually spoken of as the Tammany General Committee, is a political association entirely distinct from the Tammany Society. The General Committee is elected annually, and but a few of its members are members of the Tammany Society.

The suggestion or idea that the General Committee, which is a political organization, possess rights in the use of the building belonging to the Tammany Society, derivable from the fact that some of its members are also members of or even Sachems in the Society, is wholly unfounded, as well as the notion that the Committee have any privileges of access to the real estate of the Society, beyond those resulting from mutual agreement between the Society by its Sachems and the General Committee by its officers.

Our legal position is clear. The Sachems during many years have adjudicated upon the regularity of Democratic County organizations, and these organizations supervise the necessary and proper machinery of elections. With the close of last year ended the functions and existence of the Tammany General Committee for 1871, and also possession of Tammany Hall, as accorded by the Sachems during that year.

With the new year 1872 the Sachems determined that, as the Presidential election approached, it was their duty to most carefully scrutinize, in the interest of the highest party success and union and harmony of party co-operation, the eligibility of any persons desiring possession of Tammany Hall for the purpose of supervising local Democratic organizations.

There were apparent in some quarters selfish attempts to move the wheels of party machinery in worn-out grooves, and to prevent a commingling of new elements with old ones. Appreciating, therefore, the traditional honor of the Tammany Society, its deservedly great influence during the past half century upon State and national politics, and recognizing upon the approach of a Presidential election the necessity and importance of throwing the influence of the Columbian Order in behalf of union, harmony and success, we determined to await party developments before surrendering or allowing to any Democratic organization the present use of the real estate under our legal control known as Tammany Hall.

RAID ON BROADWAY SALOONS.

Capt. Mount Makes a Descent on Three Disreputable Houses—Sixty-five Women Arrested—They are Discharged by Justice Dowling.

By direction of Superintendent KELSO, Capt. MOUNT, yesterday afternoon, obtained warrants from Justice DOWLING against PAUL FALK, EDWARD BARLOW and FRANK HUGHES, the reputed proprietors of three dens, for keeping disorderly houses in Broadway, namely, the Oriental, at No. 625; the Assembly, at Nos. 694 and 696, and Canterbury, at No. 659.

For many months past this portion of the City, which is known in the Police divisions as the Fourteenth Precinct, has been one of the most infamous quarters of the Metropolis. Under the rule of Capt. EDWARD WALSH, a protégé of the Tammany Ring, the precinct became a safe harbor for panel thieves, as well as for the vice that flaunted itself in the view of the populace. Latterly the last has taken its most insidious and dangerous form in these "pretty waiter-girl saloons," and it was not until Capt. MOUNT took charge of the precinct that any effort was made to stop it.

Armed with authority, Capt. MOUNT quietly made his preparations. Having a detail of twenty-two men, under Sergt. DOUGLASS, from the Sixth Precinct, which he placed in the rear, he put Sergt. SANDERS, of his own Precinct, in front, with sixteen men, and occupied the centre himself, with eighteen men. Giving orders that SANDERS should seize the Oriental, DOUGLASS the Assembly, he reserved the Canterbury to himself, aided by Sergt. CARTER, and started from his Station-house in Spring-street at 8½ o'clock, and before his object could be guessed his three squads poured simultaneously into the three concert saloons.

Rarely has a Police raid been more effective; none was ever more adroitly planned or thoroughly executed. As soon as the places were all secured and the uproar caused by the descent partially subsided, Capt. MOUNT, agreeably to his instructions, allowed all the men, except those connected with the establishments, to leave, but owing to the early hour at which the seizure was made, there were very few visitors in either of the places. The dens being partially cleared, the girls were made to cover their nakedness with shawls and cloaks, and were taken off in squads of three or four to the Station-house.

The number of arrests altogether was seventy-one, sixty-five of these being women, and the remaining six the proprietors and bar-tenders of the dens. EDWARD BURHAM, the keeper of the Assembly, gave his age as thirty, and his address as No. 20 Sixth-avenue. CHARLES KILBORN, his bar-keeper, was arrested with him. FRANK HUGHES, the proprietor of the Oriental, gave his age as twenty-eight, stated that he was a married man, and lived at No. 160 Sullivan-street. He was accompanied by his assistants, CHARLES EMMETT and VICTOR SAVIGNE. EDWARD GREGORY, the proprietor of the Canterbury, gave his age as thirty years, and his address as No. 5 Park-place. When the sixty-five women were caged up in the cells and passages in the Police station, the sight and the tumult was something to be remembered. The uproar was terrible, and the blasphemy and ribaldry indulged in by these unfortunates were perfectly shocking. A about 10:50, Justice DOWLING, accompanied by Superintendent KELSO and other functionaries, entered upon the scene and changed the aspect materially. The first words uttered by the Justice, upon taking his seat, were to the effect that he did not think the ends of justice would be furthered by the detention of the women. They were accordingly all discharged with a warning. The doors were thrown open and the sixty-five women scampered down Spring-street shouting and laughing, their two hours' incarceration having seemingly had no effect whatever upon them. The six men were detained, and will be brought up for examination this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer which was, Tuesday night, north of Lake Superior, is now over Lake Ontario, having moved south and eastward. Cloud and rain are now reported from Wisconsin to New-York, partially cloudy weather in Pennsylvania and Virginia, pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States. Brisk south-west winds prevail on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast, north-west winds and falling temperature on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall with increasing cloudiness but pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States on Tuesday; falling barometer and cloudy weather prevail from Virginia and Tennessee to Pennsylvania; the area of lowest barometer move north-eastward down the St. Lawrence Valley, with cloud and snow in New-York and New-England; north-west winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, prevail with rising barometer over the lake region.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts.

The Tobacco Tax—Revenue of the Fifth Kentucky District.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the following monthly statement of the amount of money received for the years 1870 and 1871 from the sale of tobacco and cigar stamps by JAMES F. BUCKNER, Collector Internal Revenue Fifth Kentucky District:

	1870.	1871.
January	$48,901 37	$79,609 16
February	43,371 81	72,558 42
March	71,006 44	74,813 63
April	7[illegible],365 31	96,221 20
May	[illegible]4,924 76	98,541 26
June	53,568 13	100,878 13
July	76,318 45	99,302 62
August	84,246 89	119,771 33
September	80,771 97	116,258 81
October	74,217 95	107,678 14
November	60,436 22	100,712 29
December	54,612 41	77,858 84
Total	$802,613 78	$1,132,221 53
Increase of 1871 over 1870		$329,608 65

The Third-Avenue Savings Bank.

It was expected that the excitement occasioned by the collapse of the Market Bank, and the general distrust of such institutions in the public mind, would have increased the run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank. Such did not prove the case, the run being the smallest since the 2d of January. The bank was open two hours last night, in addition to the five ordinary banking hours. During this time $47,000 was drawn out by depositors. The President, Mr. LYON, in answer to the allegations in a morning journal, states that such are entirely untrue, and the result of nothing but malice. He further says, in answer to the charge made by the same journal, that the bank had sunk large sums of money in "rotten Southern bonds," that the only Southern bonds purchased by the bank are the following: Georgias, old bonds, $50,000, paying seven per cent. interest; Alabamas, old bonds, $75,000, paying 8 per cent.; Louisiana 7s, old bonds, $100,000, paying eight per cent., and $3,800 Virginias, which are quoted at 65. All these, he alleges, can be sold at any time at a premium.

ITALY.

Parliament's Vacation—The Course of the Tiber—Mamiani's Lectures—The Death of Civinini—A Congress of Telegraphers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 25, 1871.

Parliament has gone home for the Christmas vacation, to come back again on the 15th of January. The Deputies may return, each to his own family and community, with pleasanter hopes and memories than they have ever before experienced. The architects have crowned the edifice of Italian unity, and the nation is for the first time, and after a long period of working and waiting, master in its own house. The King has kept his promise, and lawmakers and people have kept theirs. In the population is rapidly developing the manliness which will enable the country to stand up with firmness if there are any new attempts of foreign aggression. Self-reliance and confidence grow together, and with these Italy will be able before long to fight her own battles.

THE COURSE OF THE TIBER.

I intended before this to speak of the report made to the Municipality of Rome by the Commission appointed to see what can be done to give a better direction to the waters of the Tiber. One of the plans recommended in the report has been adopted by the Civil Council, and as it has been published the people of Rome have an opportunity to judge of its merits. It is laid out to raise an embankment on both sides of the Tiber, beginning at the Milvian Bridge, and continued to a point below the city. The dyke will have sufficient elevation to hinder the overflow of the river in times of the highest flood, and on the summit of the quay streets of the width of about forty-six feet will be laid out. It is a repetition of the Thames and Seine embankments, on a smaller scale. Another arch will be added to the bridge of St. Angelo, and to make place for it some of the outer constructions of the fortified sepulchre of HADRIAN will be destroyed. The bed of the river will be widened and deepened, and a part of the island of St. Bartholomew removed, with the demolition and reconstruction of the two bridges—Ponte Cestio, and Ponte Fabricio—which connect it with the opposite banks of the river. The whole drainage of the city, on both sides of the Tiber, will be carried off in two great *egouts*, with their openings into the river several miles below the City. The whole cost of the work, it is thought, will not exceed fifteen or twenty millions of francs.

MAMIANI'S LECTURES.

This week, Count MAMIANI, Senator of the Kingdom, gave the introductory to his course of lectures in the Sapienza, or University of Rome. MAMIANI is Professor of the Philosophy of History in this leading Roman seminary, a place from which he was dismissed by the Papal Government on account of his liberal opinions, and to which he has been restored during the past year. MAMIANI has the reputation of being the first scholar in Italy, and has written and published much in prose, principally upon philosophical subjects, as well as some poems, which are placed among the classics of contemporary Italian literature. He is now advanced in life, and his physical vigor is impaired; but his love and enthusiasm for learned studies is not diminished, nor his desire to inspire the minds of the rising generation of Italians with his own elevated sentiments. In the vale of life his steps are lighted and cheered by the rising sun of Italy, shining over the mountain tops, and in his heart flames the same ardor which quickens the hopes and aspirations of the young men of the country. He is one of them in feeling, and the company—of well toward a thousand—which filled the large room of the University on the occasion of the first lecture, was a proof of the admiration of the students for the learned Professor and leading citizen. When, at the close of his discourse, MAMIANI in eloquent tones, charged the young men to labor to build the new Italy upon a foundation of science and morality, the room rang with a prolonged applause.

THE DEATH OF CIVININI.

By the death of the Deputy CIVININI, Italy has this week lost one of her best public men. In every country, with rising political hopes, there are young men, quickened by a generous enthusiasm, who are ready to devote all their powers to the welfare of the State. Patriotism has kindled in them an unselfish love, and all studies and all efforts are directed to a single object—the honor and the good of the commonwealth. To them the country becomes a glorified ideal, and whatever increases its power or exalts its fame is the source of pride and satisfaction, and awakens noble resolves and aspirations. Signor CIVININI was an example of this kind. Still young, at the time of his death, he had by study developed fine natural talents and in various conspicuous positions devoted them to the service of the public, winning reputation for eminent usefulness. When hardly beyond the age of boyhood, he had seen military service, adding to that the discipline of academic studies. He became a lawyer, and afterward, with literary tastes matured, Deputy, and editor of a leading journal. He was one of the most lucid and forcible writers of the language, and as a speaker, for fluency, logical connection, elegance of method, and ease of manner, had no superior in the Italian Parliament. The great disadvantage of a diminutive person was overcome by the superiority of his intellectual gifts. More than once I have had opportunity to listen to him with the admiration which is always felt for the eloquent efforts of a young man of brilliant powers. He was industrious, and all the time that could be reserved from more active pursuits, was devoted to scholarly studies. He wished to see the literature of Italy possess the vigor, and rise to the rank of exalted utility, of the literatures of the English and German languages. Had he lived, there can be no doubt that he would have contributed something respectable to the common stock. It is fortunate for Italy that in these last years she has been favored with so many excellent examples. The death of CIVININI has awakened a general regret among all capable of putting a just value upon intellectual powers directed to elevated ends, and in giving so much space to this notice of the young patriot, I have been prompted by an almost affectionate attachment.

A CONGRESS OF TELEGRAPHERS.

One of the many congresses, as they are called, for which Italy has lately furnished a place of meeting, that of the heads and managers of the telegraph companies in all parts of the world, has for several weeks been in session in Rome. The municipality and citizens have done much to give hospitality to the members of the Convention. A few nights back there was an illumination of the Colosseum, and all the ruins of the Roman Forum, for the amusement of the visitors after the scientific discussions of the day were over. Our country, I believe, was not represented in the meetings until Mr. FIELD, of New-York, arrived a few days ago. Some of the newspapers give him credit for being the leading telegraph man of the world, and the *Opinione* announces that he comes to make the important proposition that an international treaty be established, by which all the electric cords under the sea, connecting different countries, shall in time of war be regarded as neutral and inviolate. The proposal is highly commended, and it seems probable that it will be urged by a vote of this Convention. The United States Government is the first to give its sanction to the measure, and the interests of others will induce them to follow. ANGELICO.

THE LOUISIANA ROW.

No Trouble Yesterday in the City of New-Orleans.

Prompt Action of the Government to Preserve the Peace.

Gen. Emory Ordered to Keep His Troops in Readiness.

Speaker Carter Accepts the Situation and Retreats.

The Warmothites Absurdly Undo all Their Reforms.

Comparative Quiet Restored and the Citizens Relieved.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Orders from Washington to Preserve the Peace—Gen. Emory's Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A telegram was sent from the War Department, this morning, to Gen. EMORY, instructing him to keep troops in readiness to preserve the public peace in New-Orleans; and, subsequently, the following was received here from that city:

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Your telegram received, and the troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness. In the mean time I have deemed it proper to furnish each of the contending parties with a copy of the telegram directing me to interfere and prevent any conflict between armed parties.

(Signed,) W. H. EMORY, Major-General.

The Select Committee to investigate the trouble in New-Orleans will leave here on Wednesday night for that city. Gov. WARMOTH has telegraphed to the President, inclosing a copy of Speaker CARTER's proclamation, and copies of hand-bills of an inflammatory character said to have been distributed in the streets, and repeats his request for troops. It is understood that Gen. EMORY has been instructed, in case of an emergency, to protect public and private property from pillage, but not to further interfere without instructions.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

Preparations for the Conflict—Mr. Carter Retreats—No Excitement or Disturbance—Action of Gen. Emory.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—About 11 o'clock this morning large crowds of people assembled in Canal-street, about Dryades. Nearly all the Police have been withdrawn from their beats, and, armed as infantry, have been concentrated about Mechanics' Institute. Several lines have been thrown across Dryades-street. A number of companies of infantry are also on duty.

At noon Speaker CARTER made a speech to several thousand persons at the Clay Statue. He stated that he had just received a communication from Gen. EMORY, and that United States troops were in readiness to prevent a conflict. He counseled forbearance, and requested his friends, the people, to maintain their organizations for future action. There has been no conflict as yet. The stores along Canal-street, from Rampart-street to Camp-street, were generally closed.

When Speaker CARTER concluded his speech, the crowd slowly dispersed. Canal-street was unusually quiet this afternoon. The action of the President in preventing a conflict seems to give general satisfaction to the citizens, in view of the early coming of the Congressional Committee, which promises a peaceful solution of the political troubles here. A copy of the following was sent to Speaker CARTER and to Gov. WARMOTH, this morning:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, Jan. 22.

SIR: The following dispatch has just been received from Washington, and I consider it proper to furnish a copy to the contending parties. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY, Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

To Col. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department Gulf:

The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of armed bodies of men, should such occur, and to guard public property from pillage or destruction. Keep this Department informed of your action.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The Warmothites have now decided that it requires fifty-four members of the House and nineteen of the Senate to constitute a quorum, thereby annulling their action repealing obnoxious laws.

LATER.—After announcing the contents of this evening's dispatch, Mr. CARTER spoke thus:

"The United States troops and Gen. EMORY are used to perpetuate infamies which would drive any Northern or Western State into revolution, and which will be unearthed when the Investigating Committee arrives." The cry "Let's fight! we're going in anyhow!" was raised by the crowd. Mr. CARTER replied that the men who let their passions overcome their reason would ruin any cause. "I forbid," he said, "those acting under my commission to take any step which would bring them into conflict with the veteran troops of the United States." He then ordered his men to rest on Custom-house-street.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Effects of the Late Suspension—Failures of Firms in Scranton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—The result of the late long suspension is beginning to be felt in the business community. While the suspension lasted the miners received a great deal of credit from dealers, and the latter in turn were equally favored by merchants in New-York and Philadelphia. After months of waiting, a large number of business men in this city are called upon to settle old scores, and several failures are resulting. Up to the present time the following firms have been closed, and stock and fixtures advertised for sale: Capt. R. JONES, of Olyphant; E. S. BURNHAM, proprietor Lackawanna Valley House; J. WILLIAMS & SON, confectioners; JOHN T. HOWE, groceries and provisions, and WM. M. REESE, groceries, provisions and market, Main-street, Hyde Park. The co-operative store of Providence was also involved, but settled satisfactorily.

A millinery establishment on Main-street, Hyde Park, was closed by the Marshal this evening. There is no apprehension of further embarrassment. Cashier HANFORD, of the Hyde Park Bank, has received numerous dispatches from New-York and Philadelphia during the day anxiously inquiring as to the condition of things in that locality. He, in every instance, gives assurance that the situation is all right. E. R. W.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Congressional Committee's Work Yesterday.

Col. Leet, of Leet & Stocking, Examined—A Searching Inquiry into the General Order Business.

The Senatorial Committee spent all day yesterday in hearing the testimony of Col. LEET, of LEET & STOCKING, the General Order warehousemen whose names have been brought so prominently before the public during this investigation. His examination was very searching, and frequently had to do with matters entirely personal, having no connection with the alleged Custom-house frauds which it is the Committee's duty to inquire into. Mr. LEET detailed at length his experience in the army, from the time he entered as a private until he left it as a Colonel on Gen. GRANT'S staff, and came to New-York with a letter of introduction from the President to Collector GRINNELL, and went into the General Order business, first with Mr. BIXBY, afterward with his present partner, Mr. STOCKING. He denied repeatedly, and in the most emphatic manner, that any one whatever, except his partner and himself, is or was interested in any pecuniary way in the business carried on by them. He was also positive in asserting that no improper means have ever been used in influencing their business affairs in any way.

He described minutely their manner of conducting matters at their warehouses, but as that portion of his testimony was identical with what has already been published on the subject in the TIMES, it is not here repeated. Below will be found a detailed report of all that was interesting in his testimony:

MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the session, yesterday morning, a letter was read from Mr. ARTHUR STAVROS, of No. 173 Thompson-street, complaining of insolence on the part of the Custom-house officials.

MR. LEET ON THE STAND.

GEORGE K. LEET'S name was called. He was examined by Senator BUCKINGHAM, and testified: Came here in the Spring of 1869; I have been engaged in the bonded warehouse business for about nineteen months; I had an interest in the business with Mr. BIXBY from July, 1869, to May, 1870, amounting to, I think, about $6,000 a year.

Q.—What part did you take in carrying on the business? A.—No part, Sir, I was away from the City most of the time. The partnership was brought about by other parties, Mr. GRINNELL, I believe. I had very little to do with it. It was engineered by Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. GRINNELL. I saw Mr. BIXBY once or twice after being informed this arrangement would be made, and talked with him on the subject. There was really little said and less done. Mr. BIXBY gave me the money because I enabled him to secure a portion of the General Order business through Mr. GRINNELL. I asked it as a favor of Mr. GRINNELL, and the business was given to Mr. BIXBY for our benefit. I knew Mr. GRINNELL through a letter of introduction I received from the President, which I handed to him. The letter was then read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, '69.

M. H. Grinnell:

DEAR SIR: This will introduce to you Col. G. K. LEET, who served under me from early in the war to the present day, from the fall of Vicksburg forward as a staff officer. He is a business man of unquestioned integrity. His experience before the war fits him for business of almost any kind. He now proposes to resign from the army to engage in private life, and I cheerfully commend him as possessing all the qualities necessary to inspire confidence. Yours truly, (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

Witness resuming—I had a letter from Mr. WASHBURNE, our present Minister to France; I have not this letter now.

Q.—Do you think it was through the influence of these letters that the favor was given to you? A.—Well, I don't know, Sir; Mr. GRINNELL seemed to have a high regard for those who served in the army; I had before been in a business of a similar character to the General Order business.

Q.—Was there any understanding between you and any officer of the Government by which they were to be benefited by your appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any interest in the storage or transportation of these goods? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any interest in the transportation or storage of any goods except those you speak of under General Order? A.—No, Sir; we have no understanding with the inspector in regard to bringing goods from the dock to the store. The inspector is directed to send goods from the dock when they are not claimed, and we have no arrangement with him.

Q.—You have no collusion with him? A.—No, Sir. I have not, and my partner has not to my knowledge.

Q.—When do you give the carman the receipt? A.—He never gets it. The inspector gets it.

Q.—Suppose a package is delivered in good order to the carman, but is injured on the way, what then? A.—We should mark it in bad order and hold him responsible. He is under bonds by the Government, and is responsible for damages. We are liable, of course, if goods leave our store in a worse condition than that in which they were received. [The witness then described the indications of packages being in bad order, precautions at the storehouse, &c.]

Q.—Have there been any claims made against you for losses? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a claim made for $700, for damage to a case of human hair, or obstruction of it; we refused to pay it, and the importer went to the Collector; he referred the matter to us, and we reported on it; a suit was brought against us, and that has not been determined yet; we have allowed no claim; we are under bonds to the Government to the amount of $340,000 to protect it against smuggling, and assist in the collection of its revenues; the bond is a general one, merely specifying that we are responsible for the delivery of goods in the manner in which they are received; Col. STOCKING is my only partner; no other person has any interest in our business.

Q.—Has any other person any interest in your firm? A.—No, Sir; we are in business since June, 1870. The expenses of our business to the 31st December, 1871, for rent, labor, &c., has been $94,311 64. This sum does not include cartage. Our receipts during that time have been $203,936 53. The expenses for cartage have been $51,395 99. Our profits of the warehouse have been between $6,000 and $8,000 a year. [Senator HOWE questioned the witness as to his experience in the army.]

Q.—Did you have any other letter from the President to Mr. GRINNELL than that you have produced here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How happened he to give you that letter? A.—I had made up my mind to resign, and had heard something of the General Order business before that time. I went to Mr. WASHBURNE, shortly before Mr. GRINNELL'S appointment, and asked for a letter to him. I asked the President, the following day, for permission to see Mr. GRINNELL, and he gave me that letter, which has been read. Mr. GRINNELL had not been then appointed, and I told him he would be. I mentioned the circumstance to the President, having seen it in the newspapers, and he asked me why I thought he would be appointed. At the time I got this letter from the President I did not let him know I desired to become an applicant for a portion of the General Order business. I mentioned it to him casually on another occasion, and he did not seem to know what the business was.

Q.—We have in evidence a letter written by Mr. GRINNELL to Mr. LINDSAY, authorizing the transfer of a portion of the General Order business to any person whom he might desire. A.—I heard of such a letter.

Q.—The Committee is informed that, in compliance with that order, a portion of the business was given to Mr. BIXBY and yourself. A.—Yes, Sir. I don't know why it was given to him, and not to me personally.

Q.—Did you threaten any one that unless Mr. GRINNELL gave you that business another Collector would be appointed? A.—No, Sir, for I had no influence to justify it. When I first went into the business no one was interested in it but Mr. BIXBY.

Q.—Did Gen. PORTER have any interest in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he never have benefit from it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Gen. BABCOCK interested in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever receive any benefit from it? A.—Not a cent. This arrangement with Mr. BIXBY lasted about ten months. I did not belong to any "mess" in Washington at the time of my partnership with Mr. BIXBY or for years previously.

Q.—When this arrangement was made with Mr. BIXBY were you to have a certain specified sum or a certain share? A.—The arrangement was that I was to have one-half of the profits. There was a guarantee that I would receive $6,000 a year. While we were in partnership Mr. BIXBY had I believe two stores, one of which I only saw. After the termination of our partnership Mr. BIXBY remained in the business as warehouseman, and I entered into the business with Col. STOCKING and Mr. HORTON. We rented a store.

Q.—What share of the General Order business had you then? A.—The French line, the Williams & Guion line, the Anchor line, and some other ships not run very regularly. The partnership between myself, Mr. HORTON and Col. STOCKING terminated after a few weeks. Mr. HORTON got frightened and wanted to withdraw, and we were very glad to get rid of him. We were equally interested in the business, and no one else had anything to do with it. The business has been increased by the Cunard, the National, the Hamburg, the Bremen had Inman lines since Mr. HORTON left. These were added about the middle of September, 1870, by direction of the Collector of the Port, Mr. MURPHY.

Q.—Where had the General Order business been done prior to 1870? A.—At the store of Messrs. MASON & Co., No. 353 Washington-street.

Q.—Do you know of any reason why Mr. MURPHY transferred this business to you? A.—I was informed it was owing to some defalcations in the business. Mr. MASON left the country about that time and has since returned. Their stores were taken possession of, and they have not been in business since.

Q.—What agency had Mr. LEWIS DENT in following you into this General Order business? A.—None at all. I only knew him to speak to him. I never spoke to him on the subject, and I don't believe he had anything to do with it.

Q.—What are your charges for storage and labor? A.—Our rates are $1 on an ordinary package.

Q.—Have you not charged higher than $1? A.—We have charged as high as $25 for a heavy package—an English carriage. It came by the Cunard line.

Q.—Do you know of any reason why charges for storing and handling in general goods there, are more than in bonded warehouses? A.—First, because they are handled oftener. They are sometimes handled five or six times, having sometimes come in to us with a dozen marks. Then we must be prepared at any time to receive anything that is sent to us, even if it be a ship's cargo. We have to be more particular as to the selection of our men, and must have more than are actually required. In a bonded warehouse only two or three men are necessary. In our place we have about twenty-five laborers, about a dozen clerks, four Government storekeepers, night-watchmen, &c.

Q.—Suppose your ordinary charge was $25 a package, what protection would the merchant have against that? A.—He can refer to the Collector for protection.

Q.—Can the Collector compel you to reduce your rates? A.—He can, Sir; according to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, adopted in 1867, he is invested with a control over our rates; he could take away the business from us if we could not arrange things quietly.

Q.—Have appeals been made against your charges to the Collector? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has he ever ordered a reduction of the charges? A.—It has never become necessary, for we reduce them if we find them wrong. Our bills are made out by the book-keeper and his assistant. The charge is made by an expert who is in the business for a number of years. It is written on the inspector's ticket, and then transferred to the books. Mr. PHILIPS, an old warehouseman in New-York, is the expert. He has been in our employ almost, I think, since we started in business. He has been in that business with his father for a number of years.

Q.—A bill was sent here by Mr. STEWART, said to be a bill of yours, do you remember it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If that is a true copy of the bill will you please see if the charges are correct? A.—I could not state without knowing the circumstances. The charges here are $1 75.

Q.—Do you see any reason on the face of that bill for charging that much? A.—Yes; we must have paid out seventy-five cents on the package, I judge from the bill. There must have been something more than the ordinary charges paid out. I infer it from the charge itself.

Q.—How do you know that you did not pay $1 25 for storage and labor there? A.—I could not say without knowing the value of the goods.

Q.—Did you ever complain to Mr. LINDSAY that your receipts were not equal to your expenses? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It has been suggested that your firm has been in the habit of hurrying goods up to your store; is that so? A.—There is nothing of the kind. If we paid for it I have no doubt he could send goods to us quicker.

Q.—Suppose the order to unload is given immediately on the vessel's landing from the dock, will goods be sent from the dock to a bonded or merchant's ware-house, if permits were brought to the inspector before the goods are taken from the inspector? A.—Yes, Sir. It is not the order to unload that determines when the goods are to be sent. The longer the goods are on the dock the better opportunity is afforded the merchant to take them away.

Q.—And what is to prevent the inspector from making a storehouse of the dock? A.—It is optional with him to keep them there a certain period, but there is a regulation of the inspector which authorizes them to be removed before a certain length of time.

Q.—How are goods placed in your store? A.—They are arranged in tiers, with the tickets facing out on a gangway where we pass through.

Q.—Suppose a merchant comes and wants a package of goods, how long would it take to find it? A.—Not more than five minutes.

Q.—There was a complaint made here by an importer of cigars who said he was charged $2 50 for a package; do you remember that? A.—I don't remember the circumstance; I think he must be mistaken.

Q.—There was a complaint made by a Mr. NEUSTADT that $2 50 a package was charged for cigars? A.—There was a charge of $1 on the package for the transportation to the Government stores.

Q.—Have losses of goods from cases been frequent in your store? A.—They have not.

Q.—Have cases been lost? A.—They have not.

By Senator Pratt—What was the profits on the bonded warehouse? A.—$12,000 in a year.

Q.—And on the General Order stores? A.—$46,000.

Q.—What time do you and Mr. STOCKING devote to the business? A.—We give our whole time to it. When the Government looks are off we are responsible for all the goods; we guarantee the good conduct of all our men.

Q.—If I understand your position correctly, you and your partner are there by designation of the Collector, who takes charge of all unclaimed goods coming into the port, and you are in his place to exercise a supervision over these goods? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And he can dismiss you at any time? A.—He can remove the General Order business from our stores.

Q.—It depends on the judgment or caprice of the Collector, and the business is not permanent? A.—It is not permanent.

Q.—Have you any special arrangement with A. T. STEWART for storage?

[The witness here was questioned regarding the capacity of the stores.]

Q.—What compulsory influence did you bring to bear on Mr. GRINNELL to bring about the General Order business? A.—None whatever.

Q.—What political influence? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you do not directly or indirectly divide the profits with any one but your partner? A.—No one else is interested.

Q.—Has any one else got a promise? A.—No, Sir.

[Mr. LEET was here examined again as to his services in the army.]

Q.—What business had you first contemplated on leaving the army and coming to New-York? A.—General Order business.

Q.—Who first told you of it? A.—Col. MORRIS, one of Mr. JOHNSON'S private secretaries; he could not give me much information on the subject; I had a desire to get a contract for the cartage in 1869, when I failed to get sufficient of the General Order business to justify me in taking a store; in 1869, in conjunction with WM. HOW, Jr., I attempted to get the business; he offered to do the business for $75,000, and without my consent he afterward substituted $80,000; the previous rate had been $90,000 a year; Messrs. SPERRY, LAPHAM & RANDALL succeeded in getting it; they did it for $70,000; I had no negotiations in reference to the lighterage or any other business; I was not induced to believe that Gen. GRANT would favor me in procuring the position.

Q.—Did Gen. GRANT do anything in reference to the matter? A.—No, Sir. He offered me an appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of New-Orleans.

Q.—Was Mr. LINDSAY in Washington pretty freely during the Winter of 1868-9? A.—I don't know, Sir. I saw him there after the inauguration.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. WASHBURNE what you wanted in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Had Mr. GRINNELL any official position at the time? A.—No, Sir. He was President of the Sun Fire Insurance Company. The newspapers pointed to Mr. GRINNELL as the probable recipient of the office, and I then desired to get an introduction to him. I have not Mr. WASHBURNE'S letter with me, but I presume it is among my papers. It was a general letter of recommendation. I saw Gen. GRANT after this, and got the letter I produce. I requested Mr. GRINNELL to return it to me.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. GRINNELL of his probable appointment? A.—Yes, Sir. He seemed to expect it. I told him I desired to leave the army and enter a regular business in New-York. He gave me a promise and encouragement.

Q.—Did your negotiations with him commence immediately on his appointment? A.—No, Sir; not for about ten days. I called to see him at the Custom-house.

Q.—Do you believe that Mr. LINDSAY was acquainted with Mr. GRINNELL before his appointment? A.—Yes, Sir. I never saw them together. Afterward Mr. LINDSAY professed to have private relations with Collector GRINNELL.

Q.—Do you know of any influence brought to bear upon Mr. GRINNELL to bring Mr. LINDSAY into his confidence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen the letter written by Mr. GRINNELL asking him to come? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In 1867 had you not confidential correspondence with Mr. LINDSAY in relation to this business? A.—There were frequent letters written by him to me. I only wrote to him once a week.

Q.—Did you have correspondence with him in reference to the length of time he would remain in office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has there not been a confidential correspondence between you, touching Mr. GRINNELL'S collectorship? A.—I don't remember anything of the kind, Sir. I don't believe it is probable.

Q.—Will you say you did not have such correspondence? A.—No, Sir. The first store I got for this business was the one in Washington-street. No one but a Government officer can get in there without breaking the locks.

Q.—I understand you to say Mr. LINDSAY engineered this matter with Mr. BIXBY? A.—Yes, Sir. He wanted Mr. BIXBY to be more liberal in his terms. I heard Mr. BIXBY'S testimony. This document (produced) is in my handwriting. It is the agreement we made, but was never reduced to legal form. I went to Washington after this.

Q.—Did you receive your remittances for Mr. BIXBY through Mr. LINDSAY? A.—Mr. LINDSAY received it and paid it to me as I wanted it.

Q.—How long did you continue satisfied with the arrangement of BIXBY? A.—I was satisfied with it until I could leave the army. I was not dissatisfied with the arrangement, but the amount was not what I wanted. I desired to do the business myself in my own name. The arrangement I had with Mr. BIXBY was not very well known. It was never mentioned to Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, and they did not know I was interested in the General Order business until after the Investigating Committee last year. On the 17th of June, 1870, I think I terminated my connection with Mr. BIXBY and procured different stores in which to conduct the business myself. When I got my new stores no increase of the business took place.

Q.—When did you get the monopoly of the North River business? A.—About the month of September.

Q.—Who was the lessee of the new firm's warehouse? A.—Mr. HORTON. Col. STOCKING, myself and Mr. HORTON signed the bond; the firm's name was L. HORTON & Co.; I had known Col. STOCKING a year before that; I had never any business connection with Mr. STOCKING; I don't think I ever met him at the Custom-house; the proposition came from Collector GRINNELL.

Q.—How did you form this copartnership? A.—In the Fall of 1869 I met him in Washington very frequently; an attachment sprung up between us; in May following Mr. GRINNELL was with Mr. STOCKING, in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, and I think it was there he suggested it.

Q.—What was Mr. STOCKING'S occupation then? A.—He was head of the Cartage Bureau. We rented the stores I now occupy on the 19th of October, 1870. After Mr. HORTON broke away we formed the firms which now exist. Our profits are equal though we have never made a division yet. There have been investments in our joint names of the profits of the business. Portion in bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad.

Q.—At the time you broke with Mr. BIXBY did you make frequent applications to the Collector to increase the business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you express dissatisfaction at not doing so? A.—No, Sir; we were always on the most friendly terms.

Q.—Do you know whether Gen. PORTER visited New-York in your interest during the time you were endeavoring to procure this business? A.—I don't know, Sir, that he was here on that business. I met Gen. PORTER at Mr. LINDSAY'S store, but I think it was only once.

Q.—During the time you were in Washington were you ever at the White House? A.—Yes, Sir. I might have addressed letters from the White House. I know Gen. LEWIS T. DENT; he was about the only one of that name I knew intimately.

Q.—When did you determine to conduct the business under two different names? A.—I cannot give you the exact dates. It was when Mr. HORTON withdrew from the partnership. At that time we had only one store under the name of LEET & Co. The other store, under the firm name of GEORGE K. LEET & Co., was established some time later. We opened two sets of books in connection with these stores.

Q.—Why did you take two names with the same parties, in the same place, and in the same business? A.—We wanted to see which firm paid best, and we had different accounts in the banks. The two firms were conducted very differently.

Q.—Are most of your bills for storage paid in cash? A.—Yes, Sir, and the remainder paid in checks; all our canceled books and checks are kept by Col. STOCKING, and, as far as I know, are still in existence; I have an individual account with the Phenix Bank, but we have two bank accounts in the firm name.

Q.—All goods are received by a Custom-house officer or clerk? A.—They are received by the clerk, under the supervision of the Custom-house Inspector; the latter is not always present; when the goods come in they are not measured, except by the eye; the expert does not examine them after they are delivered from the truck.

Q.—I understand you to say you know the contents of a package when the permit is presented? A.—Yes, Sir; it is first given to the doorkeeper, who hands it to the cashier.

Q.—Do you understand the Collector has absolute control over your charges? A.—He can order a reduction of your bill; I can understand why lower rates should be given by another warehouse, because of the competition.

Q.—Has either of your firms diminished its charges within the last six weeks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you say that from knowledge and information? A.—I do, Sir; I never made the arrangement with the firm of A. T. STEWART & Co., referred to already, by which their was a reduction in their bills; there was a reduction, I perceive, but it was not authorized by me; I can't give any explanation of this deduction of the bill.

Q.—Do you ever obtain the average size goods on which your charges were paid? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The day we visited the store it was unusually quiet—it was like a Sunday, as one of the employés said. It was 2½ when we went there, and yet there was a cartman waiting there since 12½, and he had only one package on his truck? A.—There was something wrong about the permit brought by the carman that day. We generally close up the store for one hour at noon, and if a carman came there then he should have to wait. The tabular statement I present here was supplied by our book-keeper, and I had no hand in it. The accounts of the two stores were consolidated.

Q.—How does your rate of charges compare with those of former years? A.—I understood that in 1862 and 1863 the charges for such packages were $1 50. On these charges we based ours. Col. STOCKING has charge of the office, while I attend to outside matters. Neither of us perform any clerical duties save drawing checks. I have to attend to the Custom-house. There are questions of overcharge, the arrival of steamers, &c., arrive daily, and I attend to them. Col. STOCKING has general supervision of the store, the clerks, &c.

To Senator Bayard—Mr. WAKEMAN represents us legally during this investigation.

To Mr. Pratt—I have no cousin on the *Tribune* named LEET. I made no statement to any person of that name that exorbitant charges and extortions were permitted under all Administrations, and that that was a plea for its existence under us. We have forty-five persons under us, and to see that they all attend to business gives us both quite enough to do. There has been a perceptible increase in the number and size of the packages recently.

Q.—What is the average money outstanding in the shape of advances to cartmen? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Would you have any objection to allow an expert from this Committee to inspect your books and papers? A.—No, Sir; none in the world.

[A report of the proceedings of the evening session of the Committee will be found elsewhere.]

THE EVIL OF A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Novel Suit in Indiana—$2,000 Damages Wanted by a Deserted Young Husband.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 20.

Some days ago was mentioned the failure of a suit for divorce by Mrs. ADA MILLER against her husband, SIMON R. MILLER. During the trial of that case before Judge BLAIR, it was intimated by several witnesses that the mother of the young wife was in a measure responsible for the separation, inasmuch as, being opposed to the union, she had by persuasion and open and avowed hostility against Mr. MILLER, induced her daughter to return home and sue for divorce. Although the decree was refused by Judge BLAIR, (it being shown upon the trial that the husband was kind and affectionate and provided liberally,) yet it left the man and wife more estranged than ever. Exasperated by this, no doubt, and charging that the wife's parents were to blame, he, through his attorneys, brought suit against them, (JACOB and JANE VAUGHAN,) laying damages at $2,000. This long complaint sets forth:

"That on Dec. 6, 1871, ADA MILLER was, and is still the wife of the plaintiff, with whom, up to that date, he lived on terms of affection and great domestic felicity; yet the defendant, knowing the premises, but contriving and wrongly intending to injure, prejudice, and aggrieve the plaintiff in his marital relations, and to deprive him of the service of said wife, and to alienate her affections, did persuade her on that day to depart from his house and service; by means of which enticement, &c., and on no other account, the said ADA MILLER unlawfully and without the consent of plaintiff departed from home and service of him, and hath continued absent, and has lost her affection for her husband and her domestic duties."

This suit, now in progress in Judge NEWCOMB'S room, is vigorously prosecuted by BURNS, WRIGHT and RITTER, and defended by Messrs. BARBOUR & JACOBS. Mrs. MILLER is a graceful, elegant-looking lady, young and engaging in manners. Mr. MILLER evidently entertains a strong attachment for her.

Camels in Nevada.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, Jan. 12.

A train of over a dozen camels arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from the valley of Carson River, below Dayton. These "ships of the desert" were loaded with hay, in bales, for ADAMS' hay-yard on North D-street. The huge, ungainly beasts presented quite a picturesque appearance as they filed into town with their cumbrous freight. Upon arriving at the hay-yard, at the word of command, they all kneeled down to be relieved of their loads. These animals appear to thrive quite as well in this country as in the wilds of Sahara. There are an abundance of deserts here if they are necessary to the comfort of the beasts.

Buildings in Boston.

More buildings were erected in Boston in 1871 than in any previous year. The valuation of those erected in eight successive years was as follows: 1864, $6,195,300; 1865, $8,832,934; 1866, $6,296,525; 1867, $7,951,300; 1868, $12,376,300; 1869, $11,956,400; 1870, $14,479,460; 1871, $16,921,700. The number of the stone buildings erected in the eight years was 365; brick, 3,688; wood, 4,511; in all 8,463. The total value, $77,000,000. The stone buildings were worth $17,306,398; brick, $45,000,000; wood, $14,625,360. In 1871 there were erected 58 stone buildings, at a cost of $17,306,398; 815 brick, $8,492,300; 1,169 wood, worth $2,774,000. The average cost of the stone buildings in the eight years was $47,413; the brick buildings, $12,369; and the wooden ones, $3,242.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 23: Nos. 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by [illegible], J.

Nos.
60—Edey vs. schooner T. Benedict.
62—Huser vs. ship Atlantic.
[illegible]—Marshall vs. steamer Ellen S. Terry.
121—Killeen vs. schooner Dutchess.
144—Foster vs. Macias.
145—Bridge vs. steam-ship Aleppo.
150—Thomas vs. steam-tug Geo. W. McManus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
130—In the matter of the application of Lilienthal.
[illegible]—Pac. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Leary.
243—Randolph vs. Peck.
233—Brunsdorf et al. vs. Weathers.
[illegible]—Jaeger vs. J. Kelly, Sheriff.
261—Carpenter and others vs. Mintzara C. C. Steam Nav. Co.
262—Same vs. Same.
253—Linsly vs. Clarke.
254—Holland vs. Headman.
[illegible]—Gordon vs. Titus.
[illegible]—Rockwell vs. Third-av. RR. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
2—Lester vs. Cohen.
32—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Sayre.
34—Carson vs. Conant.
[illegible]—Waddy vs. Eagan.
[illegible]—Wright vs. Cutler.
62—The People vs. Scott.
76—Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Van Brunt.
72—James vs. Milland.
85—Brotherell vs. Stuart.
87—Wood Sewing Machine Co. vs. Howard.
90—In the matter of the application of [illegible].
93—Wagner vs. Meyers.
95—In the matter of [illegible].
97—Morton vs. Scott.
98—Rice vs. Hallie.
99—Howe vs. Sanders.
100—Spelz vs. Central Savings Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Price vs. Price.
217—Brown vs. Jarvis et al.
467—Hyde vs. Central National Bank.
327—Lynch vs. Bunn.
251—Fessenden et al. Executors, vs. Vose.
1013—Ogden vs. Herr, impleaded.
1039—Kelly vs. Seckendorff et al.
1041—Hurlburt vs. Montauk Steam Nav. Co.
1051—McKenna vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
715½—Henry vs. Truxal.
1060—Mulles vs. Bellair.
1061—Carpenter vs. Mott.
1064—[illegible] vs. Templeton.
1063—Willand, Jr., vs. Lloyd.
1065—[illegible] vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1067—Wood vs. Palmer.
1069—[illegible] vs. Greenwich Ins. Co. of N. Y.
1075—Ebraugh vs. Reid et al.
1077—Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co. vs. Moore.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1062—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
700—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
893—Powell vs. Bearne.
1170—Queen vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
1072—Rockwell vs. Calm et al.
1078—Same vs. Same.
930—Coleman vs. Livingston.
209—Cheesborough vs. Carney.
1180—Hadley vs. American Hand-sewing Machine Co.
840—Louerre vs. Chalmers.
341—Layon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Kelly vs. Ferguson.
1140—Raemmelt vs. Weil.
834—Murphy vs. Ferris.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1143—McSpedon vs. Bouton.
580—McDermott vs. Lynson.
1144—Jackson vs. Oakley.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
1064½—Schott vs. Wright.
1065—Same vs. Same.
946—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
367—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1032—Hanan vs. Wolf.
845—Hanan vs. O'Brien.
241—Tritburg vs. [illegible].
1262—Middleton vs. Andrews.
1042—Crane vs. Burgess.
1071—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-machine Co.
1077—Orton vs. Randell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Klein vs. Sadenheld.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
809—Reade vs. Waterhouse.
1289—Schuster vs. Backe.
797—Mehrbach vs. Keehler.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
619—Faris vs. Peck.
1675—Ogden vs. Lathrop.
1077—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Julien vs. Lenahan.
989—Goodenough vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1217—Batteloe vs. Lawson.
1286—Horstman vs. Miller.
848—Pichon vs. Levy.
1285—Tough vs. Romaine.
1289—Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. vs. Niles.
1208—Didier vs. Hawes.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1321—Mitchel vs. Styles.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
3467—Arkell vs. Nelson.
3542—Schwartz vs. Wetherell.
3612—Richardson vs. Brown.
3623—Hargan vs. Moore.
3628—Kennedy vs. Parkinson.
3630—Bristow vs. Clancy.
3631—O'Donnell vs. Wallace.
[illegible]—Seabury vs. Dirk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Malley; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. John J. Farrell; forgery.
3—The People vs. August Ellermann; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Henry Marshall and Joseph Kiernan; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John McDonald; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Joseph Stevens; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Wm. Mayer; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. George Wise, (two cases;) larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. Thomas Allen and John Lyons et al.; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. Wm. Flynn; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. George W. Doty and Abraham P. Sage; assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Archibald Campbell; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

In the case of W. W. Evans vs. Large Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company; libel dismissed with costs.

Pickert vs. Smith; motion to open default denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.

By Judge Coulter.

Dey et al. vs. Dey et al.; Hebut vs. Hebut; orders granted.

Sherry vs. Lozier; referred to Hon. Josiah Sutherland to take proof of the matter set forth in the petition and report.

By Judge Brady.

Roberts vs. Fisher et al.; case settled.

The People ex rel. John Leach vs. Becker; appeal dismissed.

Robinson vs. Chittenden; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Nolen vs. Learny; motion to open default of defendant Learny granted on payment of $10, costs to plaintiff. Defendant to serve his answer within five days after service of copy of complaint, and to proceed before the referee on two days' notice.

Michael vs. Jones; motion to commit third party for contempt denied, provided defendant pay to plaintiff $7 50 costs, and submit to examination forthwith.

Shortland vs. Rider; motion denied, without costs.

Lubin vs. Lewis; examination to proceed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 46.—*Treblecock vs. Wilson.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—In this case, which is another gold contract case, the Court held substantially as follows: Whereas plaintiff here claimed in the Court below that he was entitled to have a note held by him, made by the defendant in error, paid in gold or silver coin under the Constitution, upon a proper construction of the various clauses of the instrument, and the decision below was against such right. This Court has appellate jurisdiction under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act to review the decision. The case of Rosevelt vs. Meyer, (1 Wall, 512,) overruled. Where a note is for dollars payable by its terms in specie, the terms (in specie) are merely descriptive of the kind of dollars in which the note is payable, there being more than one kind of dollars current sanctioned by law, and mean that the designated number of dollars shall be paid in so many gold or silver dollars of the coinage of the United States. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, in declaring that the notes of the United States shall be legal money or a legal tender for all debts, only applies to debts which are payable in money generally, and not to obligations payable in commodities. Obligations of any other kind where a contract for money is by its terms made payable in specie or in coin. Judgment may be entered thereon, or for coined dollars. Mr. Justice FIELDS delivered the opinion. This decision reaffirms the case of Bronson vs. Rhodes. (7 Wall, 229.)

Mr. Justice MILLER dissents for reasons set forth in his dissenting opinion in Bronson vs. Rhodes.

Mr. Justice BRADY also dissents for reasons stated in his opinion in Parker vs. Davis, decided last Monday.

No. 75.—*Christmas et al. vs. Graves et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—This bill was filed against Christmas et al., citizens of Kentucky, together with two others, citizens of Mississippi, having for its object to establish an equitable assignment of certain promissory notes owned by Christmas, for the purpose of indemnifying the citizens of Mississippi, joined as defendants, who had become sureties of Christmas on a writ of error bond. The Court, finding the plaintiff to be a citizen of Kentucky, hold that the Circuit Court did not have jurisdiction, as the grant of power extends only to suit between citizens of different States; and further, that certain letters of Christmas, relied upon to show the assignment, were not sufficient to establish it, as they showed only a promise to pay out of the proceeds of the notes, and no intention to part with their possession. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 10.—*Armstrong et al. vs. Morrell.* Error to the District Court for the District of West Virginia.—In this case the Court affirmed the title of Senator MERRILL to a tract of land in West Virginia originally granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Albert Gallatin from whom title is derived. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice STRONG dissented.

No. [illegible].—*[illegible] vs. Spalding.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This was an action to recover for the infringement of a patent for the use of movable teeth in saws and saw plates. A verdict and judgment were rendered for the plaintiff below, (Spalding,) and the case was brought here, where the Court now reverse the judgment and order a new trial, holding that the Court below erred in refusing to admit in evidence a certain patent which it was claimed was prior to Spalding's, and covered the same invention. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 30.—*The steamer W. H. Webb vs. Barling et al.*—Appeal from the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the Court affirm a decree for damages obtained by the owners of the ship *Shooting Star* against the *Webb*, for alleged negligence in towing the ship from Portsmouth, N. H., to New-York, but with a modification that it be reduced to $18,000 damages and $250 costs. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 28.—*Curtis vs. Whiting.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—This was a controversy concerning certain lands in Brown County, Wisconsin, which had been sold at Sheriff's sale; and the question was upon the constitutionality of a law of the State requiring a certain notice to be served prior to the application for a Sheriff's deed. The Court below sustained the law, and this Court affirms the judgment. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 196.—*Bank of West Tennessee vs. Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 71.—*The State of New-York vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New-York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 22.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The People ex rel. John T. Davis vs. Joseph Dowling.—This case, with two others involving the same questions, came before the Court on an appeal. Davis was tried before Judge Dowling, holding the Court of Special Sessions alone, was convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. From this an appeal is taken, on the ground that the act of 1870, constituting the Court, was in violation of the provisions of the Constitution in that the provisions of the bill were embodied in the act known as the Tax Levy Bill, while the Constitution provides that "no private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed by the title." Also, on the further ground that even if the act of 1870 should be held constitutional, yet the same act provides that the Court shall be held by two Justices, to be designated by the Mayor, and in case of sickness, absence or disability of any one of those Judges, the City Judge or Recorder shall hold the Court. In this case the return shows that Judge Dowling alone presided at the trial.

On behalf of the People it was contended that the Court was properly constituted, because section 49, chapter 383, laws of 1870, provided that: "In case of any disability of either of the two Police Justices to hold Court, it shall be legal for the other to hold it while such disability exists. All provisions of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Decision reserved.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

West Point.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose a copy of a letter to the editor of the New-York *World*, written in reply to a serious and unjust charge made in its issue of Dec. 31, 1871, against the United States Military Academy, alleging that its graduates since 1826, at least those engaged in the rebellion, have been taught the doctrine of secession as presented in *Rawle on the Constitution*, that therefore "ought the Government to proscribe them for acting up to the principles they were taught at school."

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York World:

Permit me to submit to the readers of the *World* a correction of the statements published in your issue of Dec. 31, 1871, in the editorial entitled "An Error of Education."

This answer has been delayed until sufficient data could be obtained from the records of the United States Military Academy to prepare a full and complete reply. RAWLE'S work on the Constitution was published in the latter part of January, 1825, and adopted as a text-book in the Department of Ethics in 1826, for the reason that it was the only comprehensive view of constitutional law to be had at the time, and not because of a favorable opinion, such as the *North American Review*, after a review of only the first six chapters and an admission that they "could not be expected to analyze the whole volume," pronounced "to be a safe and intelligent guide." And it may be remarked of that criticism that it does not appear the reviewer's attention was ever directed to the latter portion of the work in which Mr. RAWLE'S peculiar views of States rights are presented. Bishop McILVAINE was Professor of Ethics from January, 1826, to December, 1827, and it is probable that *Rawle* was taught in 1827, as there is no mention of the substitution of any other work. HUGAR and his classmate, the lamented Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, graduated in 1825, before *Rawle on the Constitution* was adopted. LEONIDAS POLK and his loyal classmates, Gens. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD, of Kentucky; PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, of Virginia, and WILLIAM MAYNADIER, of Maryland, studied *Rawle* and graduated in 1827.

In January, 1828, a staunch Federalist, Dr. THOMAS WARNER, was appointed Professor of Ethics, and one of his first official acts was to introduce *Kent's Commentaries on International and Constitutional Law*, (published in 1826,) which has continued to be the official text-book on Constitutional law to the present day, and has been studied by all the graduating classes of the Military Academy since 1827, with the exception of the classes of 1838-9 and 1866. Dr. THOMAS ADAMS having succeeded Dr. WARNER, introduced, and pending the approval of the Secretary of War, taught in 1838-9, *Bayard on the Constitution*, published in 1833. In a letter dated October, 1839, Mr. POINSETT, the Secretary of War, directed the restoration of *Kent's Commentaries*. This was the text-book which was studied by JEFFERSON DAVIS in 1828, by JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and R. E. LEE in 1829, by MAGRUDER and PENDLETON in 1830, by BRAGG, EARLY and PEMBERTON, in 1837.

Bayard on the Constitution was the text-book in 1838, when BEAUREGARD and HARDEE graduated, and it taught that the States were not parties to the establishment of the Constitution; that there is no provision in it for the dissolution of the Union; that the States were bound to remain in the Union. *Kent's Commentaries* was the text-book which was studied by EWELL and his distinguished classmate, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, of Virginia, in 1840; by D. H. HILL and LONGSTREET in 1842; by BUCKNER in 1844; by "Stonewall" JACKSON in 1846; by A. P. HILL in 1847; by Cadets while Gen. LEE was Superintendent of the Academy—in 1852—when *Rawle* "certainly" was not taught, and in 1861, when the inexplicable wrong was done; when BEAUREGARD, (who never was a Professor here,) having been detailed as Superintendent, assumed the duties for a very few days, and being relieved, took his departure rebelward.

Were it not that a false impression of the institution provided by an honored Alma Mater might be disseminated to her prejudice, I would not take the trouble to deprive those derelict feeders at the "Federal empyrean" of the meagre consolation of an "error of education," nor make reply to an article so nearly absolutely gratuitous. Z.

The Corean Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Corean expedition did not accomplish the object for which it went to Corea, and is, therefore, a failure; it is true our brave sailors won a battle, but the campaign was lost. Moreover, opposing parties usually differ in their account of events, and it is probable that the Corean Government in its correspondence with China and Japan will not dwell upon the lost battle as the event of principal importance, but will point, with some truth on its side, to the fact that the United States withdrew their troops from the field, abandoned the country, and gave up the object for which they had come. It remains to be seen what effect this lowering of our prestige will have upon the policy of China and Japan, and upon the interests of ourselves and the other treaty Powers in the East.

Yet the attempt promised success; our demands, for the past and for our shipwrecked sailors in the future, were moderate and just; our plans were laid after long and careful consideration; and our first success in opening communication after our arrival with the Corean Government was as great as could reasonably be expected. How then could such fair promise end in a collision with Corea, and in the humiliating failure of the expedition? While it may have been solely the fault of the Coreans, the following points among others press themselves upon our attention:

First—Were due precautions taken by the expedition to avoid collision with the Government and people of Corea, a point obviously of the first importance, with a force only strong enough for show, and neither intended for nor capable of the accomplishment of the object of the expedition by war?

Second—Was it wise in a position of such delicacy to send into the interior waters of the kingdom, as a surveying expedition, an armed flotilla whose object was to acquire information of the approaches to the capital—information that would evidently be of use to us as enemies, should the negotiations be followed by hostilities?

Third—Were due precautions taken to acquaint the Corean Government (and not merely some of its subordinate officers) with the avowedly peaceful object of the surveying force, and to prevent the movement from seeming, in their eyes, an open act of war or a stratagem to effect a lodgment within their defenses? Was time enough allowed for the news to reach the capital, and was the consent of the Government gained to this entrance of an armed force into their interior waters? Was time allowed for the issuing to the officer in command of the forts of those explicit instructions from the Central Government which would be his only excuse for neglecting to oppose the attempt of an armed force to pass the very point he had been ordered to guard?

With such leaders as Minister LOW and Admiral RODGERS, it can hardly be doubted that the records of the expedition will afford satisfactory answers on these doubtful points, but it would seem only fair that some inquiry should be made by Congress as to the causes of the failure of an important an expedition, and the results be given to the public, on whom its costs will fall. O.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 21, 1872.

The Cost of Living.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on the high cost of living caused by our absurd duties upon everything which we consume will give a great satisfaction to many of your readers who are suffering from the high prices now prevalent.

You speak of the difficulty of living upon and saving money on a salary of $6,000. I can only say that with an income of double that amount I find it requires much economy to pay the expense of living in a very quiet way. I have only a small basement house, no children, do not keep horses, and certainly spend no money on show, but I have to be very careful lest I exceed my income.

As many of your readers have lived abroad, and know the expense of living there, I think you might elicit some interesting letters on the comparative cost of living in Europe and in this country. A SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1871.

The Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have devoted much well-directed and intelligent effort to reforming our political abuses, and I have no doubt whatever that your experience and reason will lead you to agree with me that no measures whatever can be effectual unless we are provided with an honorable Judiciary to enforce our rights and protect us from wrongs. As a suggestion to you, therefore, and to those laboring in the cause, I would call your attention to one of the most vital points in the effort to reform the Bench. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1870, (chapter 408,) power to make rules of Court practice was given to the Judges, and by the terms of that act it is claimed, and, I think, rightly claimed, that the rules made by the Judges are as binding on Courts as would be any act of the Legislature. In other words, so far as the practice is concerned the Judges can repeal or override the law by passing a rule contrary to the law or nullifying it. This power should certainly be curtailed. It is proper that the Judges should be allowed to form rules as to matters of practice in so far as such matters are not covered by acts of the Legislature, but they should not be allowed to have the power to override or virtually repeal express laws. Any practitioner well knows that this power is greatly abused, and fully appreciates the necessity for its curtailment. Frequently application is made to the Court for some order plainly within the express words of the law, and is informed that the Judge applied to never grants such orders or never grants them except under certain circumstances which he, the Judge, believes ought to have been specified as those under which such order should be granted, though he does not deny that the Legislature has not restricted the suitor's right to such cases. Sometimes it is an order to show cause, which will not be granted, however necessary, and though the law plainly contemplated that it should be; sometimes it is an order of arrest upon facts which the law has plainly said entitle the suitor to it; sometimes it is an order for examination of a party in a case plainly provided for by law. In other words, there is substituted for an express provision of law the arbitrary whim of a Judge.

But it is conceded that the referee system is the most abused of any judicial power. Using the power to pass rules given by the act of 1870 for their own personal aggrandizement, the Judges provided by rule 73 as follows, to wit: "The referee to be appointed in foreclosure cases shall be selected by the Court, and the Court shall not appoint as such referee a person nominated by the party to the action, or his counsel."

This rule is wholly without justification. It may be that in some specified class of cases of foreclosure the parties interested should not be allowed to say who shall control the action, but this class is very small. Perhaps where infants, insane persons, or absentees are concerned, their rights should be protected by the Court. But it is evident that as a rule the parties interested should be allowed to agree on a referee. Now this is never allowed, and thus have the Courts raised up and supported a race of "Gratzes" wholly independent of any restraint or considerations other than the favor of their judicial friends, and Judges have been clothed with an immense and dangerous patronage whose corrupt influences have become a by-word in the community. I do not ask you to publish this letter, but I do ask that you will examine the facts and place them before the proper persons, and urge, with all your influence, some effectual legislation to remedy this abuse and enable the lawyers and suitors in our Courts to control some patronage and protect themselves from wholesale robbery. Excuse the length of this communication and its undigested style. I care not for its publication, but simply wish to point out to you the source of a great evil, knowing you will examine the matter and will expose the abuse and suggest a remedy in much better terms than I can. A LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

Objections to the Proposed Tax on Chinese Miners in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 14.

A member of the Legislature from a mining county has introduced a concurrent resolution, requesting our delegation in Washington to urge the passage of a Congressional act to authorize the collection of a tax of $4 per month on Chinese miners in California. This gentleman does not sympathize with that clause of our State Constitution which declares and pledges the honor of California, that alien residents among us shall have the same rights to the possession and enjoyment of property (including mining claims) as native-born citizens. We are unable to see why the State should discriminate against mining. Why levy a heavy tax on the miner and let the loafer go free? The Anti-Chinese legislator should introduce resolutions requesting the Emperor of China to levy a tax of $4 per month on all foreigners within his dominions. Such a policy would contribute to stimulate trade in the Pacific, enrich California, discourage national prejudice, and promote the feeling of the common brotherhood of mankind!

Mrs. Laura Fair's Suit Against Her Mother.

From the San Francisco Post, Jan. 12.

A few months ago Dr. TRASK, one of LAURA D. FAIR'S physicians, brought suit against her to recover the amount of his fees. It was then discovered that she had assigned her money in trust to others, out of the reach of her creditors. Among these assignees her mother appeared as trustee for $16,000, and her daughter appeared for $8,000. Everything has gone on smoothly since then, until within a few days since, when Mrs. FAIR discovered that her mother had drawn the interest on the $8,000 which had been transferred to the child, and had deposited it in the Odd-fellows' Savings Bank. She also found that her mother intended to convert all to her own use. Last Thursday, Mrs. FAIR, by the permission of Sheriff ADAMS, was granted an interview with her mother, and made a demand on her that she should return the $16,000. Her request was refused point blank, and the more she pleaded the more decided was the refusal. On being threatened with a lawsuit the mother flew into a passion which resulted in one of her hysterical fits. Mrs. FAIR left her presence without accomplishing anything excepting the securing of the money in her little daughter's name from any interference by her mother. We understand that Mrs. FAIR will immediately commence a suit for the recovery of the $16,000.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

Condition of the Savings Institutions of New-York and Brooklyn.

How Annual Reports are Sometimes Made Up—Figures that Do not Tell the Truth—Some Examples.

The recent failure of the "Ring" savings banks, followed by a run on the Third-avenue Bank, and the sudden collapse on Saturday of the Market Savings Bank, has created a very general feeling of insecurity among depositors in these institutions, and rendered imminent a general panic which will prove not only injurious to the whole business community, but will bring upon the depositors themselves the very evil they endeavor to avert. There are few banks which are able to stand under an unexpected run upon their vaults. Time is required to realize upon securities without loss, and the most unquestionably solvent institution may, under the influence of a panic, be compelled in self-defense to close its doors. It is of importance then that there should be careful discrimination, and that a system should not be doubted on account of individual instances of fraud and mismanagement. At the commencement of the year 1871 there were in this City and Brooklyn fifty-eight savings institutions, whose total reported resources were $168,036,781, and reported excess of assets over liabilities, $11,360,090. Of these fifty-eight banks there can be no doubt that some—it is impossible to say how many—were founded in fraud, and have been managed with almost sole reference to the profit which was to be obtained through them by the officers, directors, or whoever constituted their particular "rings." Others, though honest in their inception, are tottering on the verge of insolvency through the dishonesty of officers, aided by the blind confidence of directors; but it is equally unquestionable that the majority are based on sound business principles, and are conducted with as much honesty and shrewdness as other financial enterprises. It would be well if depositors would take the pains to discriminate before entrusting their money in the keeping of others.

LYING REPORTS.

Most of the failures have been caused by fraud on the part of bank officers, which has been covered up in the annual reports by fraudulent representations. These it would be difficult for one not in the secrets of the bank to discover. But in regard to most of these institutions, much can be learned by a careful examination of the annual reports, comparing that of each year with those previously published. For example, there are savings banks in this City and Brooklyn which, though they claim excess of assets over liabilities, yet, on their own showing, have an actual deficit. In the "Annual Report of the Banking Department," transmitted to the New-York Legislature last March, the Third-avenue Savings Bank claims, on Jan. 1, 1870, an excess of assets amounting to $103,976 13. To produce this result, it includes in its table of assets the amount of "profits received or earned during the year 1870" on its investments, but omits from its list of liabilities the interest credited or to be credited to depositors on the 1st of January, 1871, the date of the report. This omitted item amounts to $153,405 50, which changes the alleged excess to a deficit of $49,429 37. This same bank, on Jan. 1, 1870, claimed an excess of assets of $355,734 85. Subjecting this to the same treatment as the above, it becomes reduced to $210,510 67—a very respectable showing. How in one year this was lost, and nearly $50,000 with it, the public is not informed. A few other banks have this curious method of publishing their financial condition, the faces of which becomes greatly changed when their statements are altered so that they may be uniform with those of other banks. This is shown in the table published below, which represents the condition of all the savings institutions of New-York and Kings Counties on Jan. 1, 1871, as reported to the Legislature in March of that year. In changing the reported to the actual excess of assets, the amount of interest due on deposits Jan. 1, 1871, has had to be estimated, as it is not contained in the report. The estimate has, however, been made with care, on the basis of the amounts due to depositors and the rate of interest, and the result is a close approximate to the correct figures.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

	Resources.	Liabilities.	Reported excess of assets.	Actual excess.
Abingdon-square	361,785	340,257	22,531	......
Atlantic	2,941,329	2,752,379	189,149	......
Bank for Savings	18,324,616	17,097,630	1,226,985	......
Bowery	23,308,066	21,847,855	1,360,210	1,360,210
Bowling-green	948,911	948,911	......	......
Broadway	2,087,381	1,874,083	213,298	......
Central Park	106,472	106,160	312	......
Citizens'	6,971,396	6,689,529	281,867	......
Clinton	133,234	132,570	664	......
Dry Dock	8,381,660	7,861,783	519,877	262,370
East River	4,861,945	4,494,327	367,618	226,012
Eleventh Ward	354,537	351,120	3,416	......
Emigrant Indus'l	6,883,684	6,187,264	696,420	......
Equitable	16,376	16,376	......	......
Excelsior	420,331	418,741	1,589	......
Franklin	886,988	830,827	56,161	......
German	6,017,720	5,575,748	441,772	......
German Up-town	662,368	653,532	8,836	......
Greenwich	7,844,905	7,203,106	641,799	......
Guardian	261,196	255,596	5,600	......
Harlem	605,456	591,793	13,662	......
Institution for the Savings of Merch't's Clerks	3,225,650	3,005,268	220,381	......
Irving	2,764,744	2,549,021	215,723	......
Manhattan	7,574,707	7,311,737	262,969	......
Market	1,060,173	1,014,517	45,655	20,655
Mechanics' and Traders'	3,810,333	3,435,943	374,389	......
Metropolitan	6,113,371	5,888,732	224,638	......
Mutual Benefit	628,546	628,546	......	......
National	2,634	2,278	355	300
New-Amsterdam	227,470	227,042	428	......
New-York	2,146,720	1,963,179	183,540	......
North River	632,329	615,948	17,379	......
People's	243,185	241,374	1,811	......
Seamen's	9,873,518	9,148,816	724,701	......
Security	451,992	444,061	7,931	Def. 1,297
Sixpenny	1,659,758	1,613,198	46,564	......
Teutonia	409,190	407,381	1,808	......
Third-avenue	6,063,346	5,959,369	103,976	D. 49,429
Trades'	7,444	2,230	5,214	......
Union Dime	6,348,995	6,026,012	322,981	......
West Side	180,464	180,464	......	......
Yorkville	51,789	50,040	1,748	......
KINGS COUNTY.				
Brooklyn	9,593,580	8,976,708	616,871	......
Bushwick	1,000	1,000	......	......
Dime of Brooklyn	5,909,257	5,624,043	315,213	......
Dime of Williamsburg	1,264,384	1,235,035	29,349	......
East Brooklyn	619,850	604,727	15,122	......
East New-York	64,902	63,960	942	......
Emigrant	194,964	194,895	69	......
German	835,955	818,576	17,379	......
Germania	355,191	351,558	3,632	......
Greenpoint	195,818	194,289	1,528	......
Hamilton	4,187	1,687	2,500	......
Kings County	1,723,181	1,641,361	81,819	......
Long Island	1,347,068	1,323,481	23,586	......
Park	82,779	82,733	45	......
South Brooklyn	4,546,615	4,326,999	219,615	......
Williamsburg	8,588,272	7,910,381	677,890	......

POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

The Government Employes and Local Elections—Secretary Robeson's Letter.

From the Boston Times, Jan. 21.

Mention has been made in these columns of a petition having been forwarded to Washington, to the Secretary of the Navy, from parties employed at the Charlestown Navy-yard, backed by prominent Republicans in Boston and adjoining cities, remonstrating against the attempts, frequently made with success, of certain parties to control the opinions and action of employes at the Navy-yard in matters of local politics. This petition received the support of the members of Congress from the eastern part of the State almost unanimously, who condemned the proceedings remonstrated against as being infamous. These gentlemen had an interview with Secretary ROBESON regarding the affair, who declared his utter ignorance of such proceedings, that the acts and doings of the parties complained of were wrong, and that a remedy would be immediately applied. In accordance with this promise the following circular was forwarded to the heads of Departments at the Navy-yard at Charlestown, with instructions that it should be promulgated to the employes:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1872.

Representations having been made to this Department at different times, alleging that attempts are made to influence or control the opinions and actions of men employed in the different Navy-yards, upon local and personal questions, the Department takes this occasion to inform all parties interested that such attempts are disapproved of by the Department; and the Secretary desires it to be understood that every man employed by the Government must, in all cases, be permitted to form his own opinions, and to act as his own interest and judgment shall direct, and that any assumption or exercise of power in violation of the spirit of this circular, by any person in authority under this Department, will be punished by the removal of the persons offending.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

To Commandant, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

THE CONNOLLY SUITS.

Motion to Stay Proceedings in the County Suits—Judge Barrett Declines to Hear the Motion, on the Ground That He Was Counsel in the Suits.

The cases of the County of New-York with the Board of Supervisors, against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, to recover certain moneys charged to have been unlawfully paid out by the latter from the County Treasury, were yesterday before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on an order issued on behalf of the defendant, directing the plaintiff to show cause why the County suits should not be stayed until the decision of the General Term, at Albany, in the suit brought there on behalf of the State, and which was argued in Albany County on a motion to vacate the order of arrest. It is claimed on behalf of CONNOLLY that the decision of the General Term at Albany will decide the question whether or not these suits can be maintained at all; that the subject matter of all the suits is identical, and the defendant should not be called upon to defend numerous suits based upon the same cause of action. Before the commencement of the argument, and while Mr. COURTNEY was reading affidavits on the part of Mr. CONNOLLY, Judge BARRETT inquired if this was not substantially the same action which was brought by Mr. HAVEMEYER against GARVEY and others, for fraudulent overcharges in connection with the new Court-house. If they were substantially the same, then he (Judge BARRETT) doubted the propriety of sitting in the case, inasmuch as he had acted as counsel in the other suits.

Mr. O'GORMAN explained to the Court what the nature of these suits were, but it seemed apparent to the Court that the suits were substantially the same.

Mr. COURTNEY, for CONNOLLY, and Mr. O'GORMAN and WM. T. CURTIS for the County, all urged that Judge BARRETT should hear the motion. It was purely a question of law, and one which they thought had not come before his Honor at any prior time in his capacity as counsel to the Committee of Seventy.

Judge BARRETT said there were no suits brought against Mr. CONNOLLY individually in the name of Mr. HAVEMEYER, but suits had been brought against others, growing out of the same matters.

Ex-Judge PORTER said, on behalf of the State, as well as on behalf of the County, that all agreed that his Honor had nothing to do with these suits. There could be no reason why the application should not be heard and determined by him. Interests of vast magnitude were involved, and by the order as now existing the case of the County is suspended in mid air. He concluded by saying the decision of his Honor would be acceptable to all, no matter on which side rendered.

Judge BARRETT said, though he felt entirely capable of deciding the matter impartially, yet as a matter of judicial good taste, he did not think it would be proper to hear it. Indeed, he now recollected that he had even been consulted, and had assisted in the case of Mr. TWEED, which is really a branch in this case. If he had recognized at the time the nature of this case he would not have granted the order to show cause.

Mr. CURTIS then suggested that if his Honor had determined not to hear the case, he (counsel) would ask that the order to show cause be vacated.

Judge BARRETT said all that was necessary was to have another Judge to hear the argument; he would make inquiry if one could be found then, and if not, it might be proper for counsel to obtain an order to show cause, with a temporary stay, from some other Judge. After consulting with other Judges, Judge BARRETT announced that a Judge would be in the Supreme Court, General Term, this morning at 11 A. M. to hear the motion. The matter was adjourned accordingly.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank—What the President Had to Say—Action to be Taken by the Depositors.

The collapse of the Market Savings Bank, on Saturday last, has done much toward creating the feeling of insecurity among bank depositors generally, and the unsatisfactory explanations given have not lessened it any. The President, Mr. VAN NAME, acceding to the request of the depositors assembled, on Saturday entered into a brief and ambiguous statement of the condition of the bank. He stated that the collapse was as much a surprise to him as it was to the depositors; but contradicted himself by saying that he had feared this crisis for several days. An indignant depositor then demanded to know why he had received his deposit of $800 on Friday, at 2:55 o'clock, if he suspected the insolvency of the bank. To this Mr. VAN NAME vouchsafed no reply, other than that he had hoped that things were not so bad as they looked. He was further questioned as to why Judge BARRETT, who was in Chambers on that day, had not been applied to for the appointment of a receiver, and merely answered that Mr. JAMES DENNIS had been appointed by Judge BARNARD, the mention of whose name excited a howl from the crowd, at which the President hastily retired. The depositors assembled yesterday, though not as numerous as on Saturday, were quite as indignant. Several applications were made to see either the President or Mr. DENNIS, the receiver, which were invariably refused. A TIMES reporter called at the bank at 2 P. M., and was told by one of the officials that a statement would probably be made on Friday, the 26th instant. At about 3 P. M., the crowd of depositors, which had considerably increased, formed themselves into a committee on ways and means, and discussed the aspect of affairs with much energy. The general opinion was that the appointment of Mr. JAMES DENNIS, an ex-trustee of the Bank, whose bond is furnished by the President, as receiver, is an outrageous job. The conduct of Judge BARNARD, in refusing to appoint Mr. PETER VOORHEES to that office, when applied to by Mr. CARPENTER, was denounced in strong terms. Mr. DENNIS, as a trustee, signed the bank statement of Jan. 1, in which the complete solvency of the institution is declared. It was finally resolved that a meeting of depositors should be held, to take action in the matter and have a new receiver appointed.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

A petition has been filed in bankruptcy by AARON MAY, that the Bowling-green Savings Bank be declared bankrupt. The petitioner alleges that he is a depositor in the bank to the amount of $9,136; that the said bank, in fraudulently stopping payment, committed an act of bankruptcy, within the meaning of the statute; and that a second act of bankruptcy was committed by it in procuring its property to be taken on legal process, with intent to defeat and delay the operation of the statute. Judge BLATCHFORD granted an order to show cause why the bank should not be declared involuntary bankrupts, the order returnable on the 2d of February.

Singular Suicide of a Woman.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of FANNY TEMPLE, twenty-nine years of age, who committed suicide by taking laudanum in her room, at No. 487 Broome-street. GEORGE W. COFFIN testified that he had lived with deceased, who was a married woman. About a year and a half ago she became jealous and then threatened to commit suicide. When witness went home yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, deceased was out with a friend looking for him. When she came in, a few minutes afterward, they had some words, when she went out of the room, but, returning almost immediately, sat down on the bed, with a glass in her hand, said "Good by, GEORGE," and instantly drank the contents. COFFIN snatched the glass, and detecting the smell of laudanum, ran for a doctor, who soon arrived, and every exertion was made to save her, but without effect, as she died at 11 o'clock in the morning. A verdict of death from suicide by taking laudanum was rendered.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the millinery store of SAMUEL PRIBET, No. 730 Eighth-avenue, doing a damage of $1,000 to stock and fixtures.

FREDERICK UNFREITSCH, of No. 975 First-avenue, yesterday fell from the roof of a new building at Seventy-second-street and Second-avenue, and was seriously injured.

WILLIAM B. COSTELLO, alias Collins, was committed yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of obtaining goods worth $78 from ZENO C. WATERBURY, No. 207 Fulton-street, by false and fraudulent representations.

An unknown man, about fifty-five years of age, yesterday fell in a fit in First-avenue, and died in a few minutes.

JOHN MURPHY, a seaman, thirty-six years of age, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from an accidental gun-shot wound received several weeks ago in the porter-house No. 261 Avenue C.

REGINA BOYER, aged twenty years, died yesterday in St. Francis' Hospital from injuries received six weeks ago by an accidental fall.

Transfer-Books of Railroad Companies.

The President of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, sent to the various prominent railroad companies a communication requesting them—

"To conform to the usages of the Stock Exchange, by keeping your transfer-books open until 2½ P. M., except in case of the closing of your books for election, dividends, or any other purpose, when you are requested to have them remain open until 3 o'clock."

Rev. Dr. Bradley's Defection.

Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, late pastor of the Church of St. Sacrament, West Forty-third-street, whose defection from the Protestant Episcopal Church has caused no small excitement in religious circles, will make a solemn profession of faith, and be received into the Catholic Church in St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth-street, by Rev. Dr. McGLYNN, on Wednesday afternoon at 3½ P. M. The ceremony of receiving the convert will be carried out with strict observance of the forms presented in the *Roman Ritual*, and an address will be delivered by Dr. McGLYNN.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅞	$2,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st	83½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅞	2,000 Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. bs.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110⅞	5,000 North Mo. 1st	[illegible]
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅞	5,000 Tol. P. & War. Bur. Div.	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛	5,000 Chi. & No. 1st guar. by L. S. & M. S.	[illegible]
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛	1,000 Warren M. b. c.	[illegible]
50,000 Va. 6s, R., old	44½	1,000 B. & of L. I. 1st	[illegible]
10,000 Va. St. 6s, Def'd	18⅛	5 Bk. of Commerce	115½
7,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	27½	30 do.	115½
10,000 do.	27	28 Ocean Bank	[illegible]
10,000 do.	26½	25 East River Bank	110
20,000 do.	26½	14 Bank of N. Amer.	[illegible]
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.	26	25 Hanover Bank	102½
6,000 do.	25½	25 Ger. Am. Bank	[illegible]
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, bet. call	67½	200 Spring Mt. Coal	[illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old, bet. call	67	200 do...bet. call	67½
4,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. Reg.	109⅜	600 Cons. Coal of Md.	40½
22,224 Va. 6s, Cons.	51½	100 Western Un. Tel.	74
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	100 do.	73½
1,000 Erie 4th	[illegible]	1200 do...bet. call	74¼
4,000 do.	89½	100 Quicksilver Min.	[illegible]
2,400 R. N. Y. & E. 1st	94½	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d	97½	300 Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]
3,000 Mich So. 2d	[illegible]	500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	[illegible]
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102⅜	300 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Union Pac. 1st	88¾	500 do...bet. call	[illegible]
2,000 do.	88¾	100 Cum. Coal & I. b.c.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	88¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex. bet. call	[illegible]
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bs.	83½	3 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	61
5,000 Un. P. Inc.	87½	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	96
1,000 do.	87½	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	[illegible]
6,000 C. & N. W. Cons.	[illegible]	200 Erie	[illegible]
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. bds.	[illegible]	1400 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	[illegible]	400 do...b. c.	[illegible]
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc.	79	500 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st	[illegible]	100 L. Sh. & M. S. b. c.	91½
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	109	9 Mich. Cen.	117½
1,000 Bel. & C. 2d, b. c.	100	50 Cleve. & P. Guar.	[illegible]
3,000 do.	100¼	200 C. & N. W.	74½
1,000 Cleve. & P. 4th	95	200 C. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	95½	12 P. Ft. W. & C. Guar.	95½
4,000 O. & M. 1st C. bs.	94	7 N. J. Cen.	112
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d	82½	100 Del. Lack. & W.	104⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d, 1st	110½	25 do.	104
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½	100 Bos. H. & E.	5⅛
10,000 do.	94½	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	76
2,000 do.	94½	200 C. C. & I. Cen.	[illegible]
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.	86½	500 Un. Pac. bet. call	38½
3,000 do.	86	400 do.	[illegible]
10,000 C. Falls & M. 1st	84	1700 do.	38½
		200 do.	[illegible]
		100 Mil. & St. P. b. c.	57
		115 R. & Watertown	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., bs.	115⅞	25 Md. Coal Co.	25
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅞	400 Quick. M. Co...bs.	29
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¾	100 Pacific Mail	59½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110¾	100 do...bet. call	59¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	110¾	400 do.	59
65,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111	100 Adams Exp...b. c.	91½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110¼	200 U. S. Exp....b. c.	62½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111¼	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112¼	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. ss.	93½
3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	109	10000 do...s10	93½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110	300 Erie...bet. call	33½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	91¼
70,000 do.	110⅛	100 do...bet. call	91½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	67½	100 do.	91½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67½	100 Union Pacific	38½
10,000 do.	67	100 do...bet. call	38½
2,000 Ark. 7s, issued to Central R.	52	200 Reading...b. c. b3	114
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons.	51½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. gtd.	[illegible]
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W....bs.	74½
200 Con. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	200 do...bet. call	74½
1000 do...bet. call	39½	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92
100 W. U. Telegraph	73½	100 N. J. Central	112
100 do...bet. call	73½	200 Chi. & R. I.	111
2000 do.	73½	200 Del. Lack. & W.	104½
100 do.	73½	40 Morris & Essex	92½
100 do.	73½	200 Mil. & St. P....b. c.	57
100 do.	73½	400 O. & M....bet. call	47½
300 do.	73½	100 do...bs.	47½
500 do.	73½	100 do...b10	47½
		100 Al. & T. H. Pf. b. c.	[illegible]
		3000 Chi. & Mil., 1st	86

MONDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

We compile the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for nine months of the late Calendar Year—Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1871—from Mr. E. YOUNG'S Bureau Report, No. 3 of the Series of 1871-'72:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—NINE MONTHS, 1871.

Imported in foreign goods in gross		$440,804,520
Re-exported out of bond, &c.		11,069,281
Total, as for United States markets		$429,745,189
In bond Dec. 31, 1870	$45,616,781	
In bond Sept. 30, 1871	54,385,227	8,776,446
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$420,968,742
Exported American produce, gold value		331,256,674
Balance of nine months		$89,611,068
Exported in domestic specie	$56,777,182	
Exported in foreign specie	15,255,150	
Together	$72,032,332	
Less foreign, imported	10,920,557	
Net outgo of specie		61,111,775
Apparent balance against United States		$28,495,293

COMPARISON WITH NINE MONTHS, 1870.

Nine months	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1871.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1870.
Goods for consumption	$420,968,742	$342,062,[illegible]
Produce exported	331,256,674	271,503,[illegible]
Balance exclusive of specie	$89,611,068	$70,559,544
Net specie outgo	61,115,729	48,509,120
Apparent balance	$28,495,339	$22,050,424

The Street has shown some feverishness in Stock and Money affairs today, and while another large business was done in the forenoon in the three Stocks supposed to be connected with a change of control in the Union Pacific Company at the March election, the remainder of the Railway list was barely steady in prices and not buoyant in demand. Later in the day there was a manifest disposition to sell the market down, or to get rid of Stocks, on rumors connected with the Savings Banks, and on the report of a somewhat increased demand for Money. The consequence was declining prices by 1@1½, and in some instances 2 ₩ cent. from the best prices of the morning, followed by feverish ups and downs in the Western Roads, and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail to the close of dealings late in the day in the Hall of the Exchange and on Broad-street. We deem it probable that while the vague rumors of Savings' runs may have helped the adverse change in the market, the actual blow to the buoyancy of the *Bull* speculation was given at or near the close of last week, when the heaviest of the operators on that side of the account sold out a large portion, if not the whole of his Stocks. The reasonable effect of such sales was neutralized to a partial extent on Saturday and this morning by the exceptional demand for Union Pacific and the Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks, and it was not until this Afternoon that prices generally gave way. At one time Union Pacific Stock itself, gave way 2 ₩ cent., but the price soon rallied under an unsatisfied demand from the same parties and for the same purpose that moved the market so rapidly up on Friday, Saturday and this morning, and that absorbed altogether nearly 150,000 shares. The strength of Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail was tested in the same way, but in the case of the Telegraph the sales, in realization of profits, appeared to preponderate at about 74@73⅞ ₩ cent. There is no way of verifying the current talk as to the intimate relations of the three Stocks in the present speculation, but there is this much plausibility in the story, that the Union Pacific bonds under the charter of Congress, the franchise and line of telegraph between Omaha and Ogden, and by understanding with the Central Pacific, to San Francisco. This is a rival or competing interest to the Western Union, which it may be in contemplation to remove or consolidate, if the right control of the Road is secured in March. Then as to Pacific Mail, the blockade of the Road this Winter by snow-drifts has given active employment to the steamers via the Isthmus, and the Mail Company have become a more formidable power in the business between New-York and San Francisco, for the Winter months at least, and it may be in contemplation to effect a fair division of freight traffic the year round. These suggestions, however, derive their chief importance from the circumstance that the three Stocks are apparently moving together. The whole excitement may prove a Stock-jobbing affair long before the March election of the Road.

The New-York Central and most of the Western Roads were weaker in the afternoon, while Erie, neglected and depressed at the close of last week, was better. The Railway Mortgages of long-established credit were in good request, and the Pacific Mortgages steady in price. Of the new Western Loans, Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS report that they have closed out the Peoria Loan. A card from Messrs. TANNER & Co., in regard to a Washington rumor unfavorable to St. Joseph and Denver, is published in another place. We have kept track of the proceedings in Congress in regard to the ownership in dispute between two or three Companies, the Denver being one, to certain Land Grant territory in the West. The subject was last week, or the week before, referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, at the instance, as we inferred, of the friends of the Denver Company. The rumor of this afternoon has probably grown out of the first hearing of the subject before the Committee. Messrs. TANNER say that the facts are grossly misrepresented by the special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, but we apprehend they are mistaken in assuming that the Denver Company have no interest in the controversy, as the Resolution of inquiry moved by Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, stated that lands were being patented to one of the other Roads, which were claimed, by assignment from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, as belonging to the Denver Grant.

The failure of the Market Savings Bank on Saturday has no doubt induced extra preparations, in Greenback and National Bank Notes, by some of the older concerns, against the contingency of a run, and in this way the Money market is partially affected. Our City reporters will doubtless give the latest information of the day as to any (if any) signs of demand on the up-town banks.

Gold was steady at 109@109¼ ₩ cent. Exchange weak; the Public Funds generally strong, and it is intimated that some of the best of the Savings Banks are strengthening their securities by fresh purchases of the 5 ₩ cents and 6 ₩ cents of the Government, as all of them should have done six or eight months ago, when the abuses of the system by the Tammany Ring were exposed, and a complete analysis of their securities, as reported to Albany Jan. 1, 1871, was published in this column of the TIMES, and repeatedly commented on in connection with the rapid creation of City and County Debt by the Tammany officials.

After the Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. There was a little more steadiness in the Railroads—Union Pacific 39 again, after selling at 37½ ₩ cent.:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112¼	112¼
American Gold	109¼	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93¼	93¼
Reading	114	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	110½
North-west Common	74½	74½
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	58½	59
St. Paul Preferred	82¼	82¼
St. Paul Common	57⅛	56⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	73½
Western Telegraph	74	73½
Erie	33	34
Union Pacific	38⅞	39
Lake Shore	91⅛	91¼
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅛	88⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

Gold receipts	$622,359 31
Gold payments	1,445,917 04
Gold balance	65,601,647 65
Currency receipts	472,398 40
Currency payments	376,648 00
Currency balance	4,[illegible]
Customs	519,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6s, ct. reg. '81	[illegible]	5-20 reg. '67	[illegible]
6s, ct. coup. '81	115¼	5-20 coup. '67	112⅛
5-20 reg. '62	[illegible]	5-20 reg. '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup. '62	110⅞	5-20 coup. '68	[illegible]
5-20 reg. '64	110¾	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 coup. '64	110¾	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg. '65	111	5s reg. '81	[illegible]
5-20 coup. '65	111⅛	5s coup. '81	[illegible]
5-20 coup. n. '65	111⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup. n. '65	111		

*Ex-Dividend.

The following are the last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. and Hud. Canal	120	Quicksilver M. Co.	29
Maryland Coal Co.	23½	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	32½
American Coal	44	Mariposa M. Co.	[illegible]
Spring Mountain Coal	67½	Mariposa M. T. Ctfs.	18
Canton Co., Baltimore	91	Adams Ex.	91½
N. J. Land Imp't Co.	70	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Con. Coal of Md.	39½	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	[illegible]
Cumberl'd Coal & Iron	44	U. S. Express	62½
Wes. Un. Tel.	73½	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Stock Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	102½
Manhattan	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants'	117	Nassau	102
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Union	130	Corn Exchange	122
America	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
City	225	Marine	105
Phenix	[illegible]	Commonwealth	97
Tradesmen's	148	Importers' & Traders'	160
Fulton	150	Park	1[illegible]
Gallatin National	115	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Merchants' Exchange	94	Central National	100
Leather Manuf'rs'	171	First National	[illegible]
State of New-York	116	Fourth National	107½
Commerce	115	Ninth National	102½
Broadway	270	Tenth National	70
Ocean	22	Oriental	160
American Exchange	112	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	117	Bank'rs & Brk's Ass'n	96
Bank of N. America	108	German American	108

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	100¼	100½
Camden and Amboy	127½	128
Pennsylvania Central	60¼	60½
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	46½	47
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	40¼	40½
Lehigh Navigation	39½	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¼	93½

We notice with much regret the sudden death of Mr. WILLIAM A. KISSAM, late President of the Bank of Metropolis, and formerly Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank. He was a gentleman of high personal worth, and one of our most successful as well as prudent Bankers.

Mr. B. F. BEEKMAN, Receiver of the Union-square National Bank, expects to pay a Dividend of 50 per cent. about the 10th of February next, and desires all depositors to call at the bank and prove their claims.

The Controller of the Currency advertises a Dividend of 30 per cent. to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank, payable on or after Jan. 25, at the late Banking-house, No. 220 Broadway.

Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS will pay the coupons of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway Company on presentation at their banking-house, No. 14 Nassau-street, on and after Feb. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE 7.30 LOAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The recent negotiations of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 Gold Bonds IN LONDON, added to the previous LARGE SALES IN THE UNITED STATES, furnishes means for the completion of a large portion of the Road, and assures the EARLY ABSORPTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOAN.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $50,000 REGISTERED, have thirty years to run, bear an interest of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold, and are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX.

They are secured by a *First and only Mortgage* UPON THE RAILROAD, ITS FRANCHISES, AND ALL THE LANDS AND PROPERTY NOW POSSESSED BY THE COMPANY, OR WHICH IT MAY HEREAFTER ACQUIRE.

The Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in currency; and with their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS.

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD. FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell on their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (sic.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $6,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to the stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of interest as United States Five Twenties (six per cent. gold, free of tax); they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The present cash value of the Income and Land Grant Bonds and Stock of the Union Pacific Company is over $29,000,000, all of which, as well as the $27,000,000 United States subsidy Bonds are subsequent to the First Mortgage Bonds.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,[illegible] 71-100 acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were 480,141 29-100 acres for $2,030,831 88, averaging $4 25 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were $2,[illegible]—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,624,770 gold; the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $636,360 currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

READING RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS,

7 per cent. Currency, and 6 per cent. Registered, GOLD.

UNITED COMPANIES BONDS (Camden and Amboy.)

Registered Six per cent. Currency, for sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers, No. 53 Exchange-place.

Free from all taxes.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD.

BANKING OFFICE OF TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your special dispatch from Washington it is stated that the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company are prosecutors before the House Judiciary Committee in the controversy for the transfer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company; that the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company have issued unauthorized bonds, and the amount of land claimed is not represented in the General Land Office as being under the grant. Upon inquiry from the officers of the Company we are directed to say that they have never appeared as prosecutors of the above-mentioned case; nor have they ever authorized any one to so appear; nor do they claim any lands from any Company. We are also directed to state, and of which we have full knowledge, that the amount of lands granted to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company as withdrawn and certified in the General Land Office, exceed the amount claimed by the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and form no part of the lands in controversy before the House Committee, which lands were granted to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and not to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, consequently the Denver Company have no interest in them whatever.

TANNER & CO.,
Financial Agents St. Jo. and D. C. R. R. Co.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken yards, was slow; 43 cars came to hand; quality ranged from common to fair; prices from 9c. @11½c. ₩ lb., weight from 4 cwt. to 8 cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street yards, trade was large but dull; prices ranged from 9c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 10½ cwt. on 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Veals sold from 8c.@10c. ₩ lb. Milch Cows from $40@$65 ₩ head. Sheep were brisk from 6½c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs sold at 8½c. ₩ lb. Hogs dull, from 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb., live weight; supply heavy.

SALES.

T. WHEELER sold for K. KAHN 90 Steers, Illinois, choice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; also for W. V. WOOD, 43 Steers, Illinois, good Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, for self 45 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for self 32 State Steers, common Cattle, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves 55 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. & D. WAIXEL sold for selves 204 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER & ANN 74 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. FITCH held 25 Steers for sale. W. THOMPSON sold for COON & RANKIN 100 Steers, Illinois, from common to nice, from 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. to 9 cwt.; also, 55 Steers, Illinois, choice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. to 10 cwt.; again, for THOMPSON & COON 52 Steers, Kentucky, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 125 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. BURCHARD & FITCH sold for selves 26 Steers, Illinois, coarse Cattle, at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self 44 Steers, Illinois, from fair to choice, from 11c. @13c. ₩ lb. C. J. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOOD 47 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. BROWN sold for self 15 Steers, Illinois, the top of the market, at $143 ₩ head; also, 20 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb. average price, weight 9¾ cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self 15 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt. T. SWIFT sold for self 22 State Cattle, mixed Cows and Oxen, poor quality, from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. to 10 cwt. T. GILLIES sold for self 11 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 15 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. scant.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 621 fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 50,140 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 346 fine-wooled State Sheep, weight 30,340 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 237 fine-wooled State Sheep, weight 23,160 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 173 long-wooled Canadas, weight 15,780 lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 185 Fine-wooled State Sheep, weight 16,600 lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 89 Long-wooled Canada Sheep, weight 11,300 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 7 choice Canada Lambs, weight 870 lbs., at 9¾c. ₩ lb. J. MCGRAW sold 118 Sheep, weight 10,000 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb. T. KERBY sold 5 Veals, weight 525 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 410 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 155 Sheep, weight 15,320 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 84 State Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 206 Sheep, weight 19,770 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 11,[illegible] lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.

At the Fortieth-street Sheep Market, J. LERCH sold 90 Michigan Sheep, average 95 lbs., ₩ head, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 154 Canada Sheep, average 120 lbs. ₩ head, at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 127 Ohio Sheep, average 90 lbs. ₩ head, at 7¼c. ₩ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold, for week ending Jan. 20, 1872, 4,336 Sheep for $35,374 51, average ₩ head, $7 92.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 20, 1872: 4,418 head of horned Cattle, 18,149 Hogs, 12,923 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 350 head of horned Cattle, 18,112 Hogs, 9,572 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 22, 1872: 2,197 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 3 Veals, Western stock; 137 head of horned Cattle, 34 Cows, 330 Veals, 13 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 22, 1872: 7,315 Sheep and Lambs, 60 Veals, 44 Cows, 12 head of horned Cattle.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 10@$5 75; extra, Winter, $6 20@$6 50; double extra Winter, $6 50@$6 65. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring, on track, at $1 30; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 52½c.@$1 53c. CORN easier; sales No. 2, on track, at 39c.@39½c.; in elevator, 40c.; Mixed, sacked, 45c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE—Sales of No. 2, on track and in elevator, at 76c.@78c. WHISKY at 87½c. PORK dull at $13 75@$13 for jobbing and order lots. Dry-salted MEATS—Only small orders filled; shoulders sold at 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. BACON—Sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. LARD firmer at 8¾c.@8⅞c., cash; 9⅛c., seller February. Hogs quiet at $3 75@$4 10; some fancy lots sold at $4 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—FLOUR in good demand; family, $6 50@$7 15. CORN in fair demand and advanced; sales at 48c.@49c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; sales at 87c.@90c. OATS in good demand; White, 43c.@45c.; Mixed, 38c.@40c. BARLEY dull and drooping, excepting best grades, which are scarce; best grades would bring 85c.@88c., others 60c.@80c. PORK buoyant and unsettled; sales at $13; held at $13 25. LARD—An advance asked but none established; buyers at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for Steam and Kettle; sales, Steam at 9c., buyer March. Bulk MEATS in fair demand, and advanced to fill contracts; sales, Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c., cash; held ⅛c. higher. BACON in fair demand; Clear Rib and Clear Sides higher; Shoulders 6¼c.; Sides sell at 7⅝c.@7¾c., cash; 7⅞c.@7¾c., delivered next week. Live HOGS in fair demand, and advanced; sales at $4 30@$4 70. WHISKY steady at 88c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22.—Rail SHIPMENTS—6,000 bushels Barley. In store and afloat—Wheat, 677,900 bushels; Corn, 400,000 bushels; Oats, 207,000 bushels; Barley, 114,800 bushels; Rye, 29,300 bushels; Peas, 1,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive and unchanged. WHEAT dull and entirely nominal. CORN very dull; car lots offered at 59c.@60c., as to location of elevator; a cargo to arrive at the opening of navigation at 53c. and 54c. 2 was offered for Mar. BARLEY—7,000 bushels on private terms. OATS and RYE—No sales, and quotations nominally unchanged. PEAS and SEEDS neglected. PORK dull at $13 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 9½c.@9⅝c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 98 hhds. Lugs at $6@$7; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 25@$8 50; Fair to Good, $10@$13. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active for all grades; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT quiet, stock scarce; holders asking $1 50@$1 70. CORN in fair demand; shelled, 52c. OATS active; prime at 46c. RYE steady; sales at 85c. PROVISIONS firm and in fair demand. PORK at $13 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13c. Bulk MEATS unchanged. LARD—Prime Leaf, 9c.; in kegs, 10c. WHISKY steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 22½; No. 2, $1 21¼. OATS steady; sales of No. 2 at 32½c. CORN in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 67½c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 Fall at 60½c. Live Hogs active and higher; sales at $4 30@$5. PORK quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—WHEAT dull; receipts small; sales, 1 car Dehl at $1 75. RYE quiet. CORN heavy and lower; sales, 3 cars No. 1 high-mixed Western at 80c.@81c., in elevator. BARLEY dull and neglected; holders firm. OATS nominal; State and Western, 50c. @53c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—COTTON quiet and easy; Middling, 21¼c.@21⅜c.; net receipts, 12,083 bales; gross, 14,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,982 bales; to Bremen, 2,959 bales; to Havre, 935 bales; to Barcelona, 1,410 bales; coastwise, 1,184 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 196,790 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,440 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,300 bales; coastwise, 1,420 bales; sales, 160 bales; stock, 34,492 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—COTTON in fair demand; holders firm; Middling, 20c.@21⅛c.; net receipts, 2,083 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,758 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 78,677 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Good Ordinary, 19¼c.; net receipts, 1,468 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,354 bales; coastwise, 129 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,122 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 22.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 4,020 bales; exports to Queenstown, 2,600 bales; to Bremen, 550 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 62,[illegible] bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	49	Spts. Turp., bbls.	234
Bees-wax, pkgs.	9	Crude Turp., bbls.	35
Cotton, bales	5,863	Pitch, bbls.	200
Cottonseed, bags	150	Rosin, bbls.	2,313
Cotton-s'd-meal, b'gs	600	Pork, pkgs.	1,041
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	135	Beef, pkgs.	501
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	114	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,673
Eggs, bbls.	751	Grease, pkgs.	85
Flour, bbls.	10,103	Lard, pkgs.	1,843
Wheat, bushels	2,600	Butter, pkgs.	2,048
Corn, bushels	109,200	Cheese, pkgs.	1,182
Oats, bushels	12,100	Tallow, pkgs.	75
Malt, bushels	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	794
Barley, bushels	1,070	Pea-nuts, bags	1,490
Grass-seed, bags	868	Pecans, pkgs.	101
Beans, bbls.	21	Rice, pkgs.	25
Peas, bushels	5,680	Skins, bales	28
Corn-meal, bags	320	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	62
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.	315
Hemp, bales	10	Starch, boxes	2,200
Hops, bales	101	Sumac, bags	20
Hides, No.	3,655	Tea, half-chests	1,101
Hides, bales	244	Tobacco, hhds.	42
Leather, Sides	15,170	Tobacco, b'x's&cases	407
Moss, bales	90	Whisky, bbls.	615
Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls	2,371	Wool, bales	9

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Carnarvon Castle*, for Liverpool—2,703 tcs. Lard, 340 bales Cotton, 198 boxes Bacon, 20 bbls. Pork, 4 tcs. Pork, 301 Poles, 25 logs Cedar, 48 logs Maple, 20 hhds. Tallow, 200 tons Ore, 20 tons Fustic, 2,700 Staves.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—128 cases Machinery, 200 tcs. Beef, 56 bbls. Tongues, 1,372 tcs. Lard, 372 tcs. Roots, 20 pkgs. Butter, 96 bbls. Rosin, 1 case Organ, 100 dozen Washboards, 50 pkgs. Clothes-pins, 17 cases Sewing-machines, 600 bbls. Flour, 562 boxes Cheese, 680 boxes Bacon, 4,040 bushels Grain, 3,632 bags Clover-seed, 244 pkgs. Grease, 188 pkgs. Lard, 309 bbls. Pork, 146 bags Cane-seed Cake, 94 boxes Shoulders, 25 boxes Flavine, 1,063 pkgs. Meats, 37 hhds. Stearine, 61 tcs. Tallow, 152 bags Waste, 12 bbls. Oysters.

By the bark *H. Dirks*, for Queenstown and orders—20,752 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Treo Dubrovacki*, for Cork and orders—21,703 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Wilhelm Gunther*, for Queenstown and orders—21,241 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Amakos*, for Cork and orders—24,[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *America*, for Rotterdam—102,[illegible] lbs. Lard, 276,772 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 cases Extract, 5 cases Oil Peppermint, 5,000 cases Petroleum, 100 boxes Tobacco, 3,173 lbs. Bees-wax, 5 bbls. Flour, 717 bbls. Rosin, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark *Mattie*, for Alicante—28,169 Staves.

By the bark *Asel*, for Ancona—1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,655 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *L. A. Webb*, for Antigua—50 bbls. Pork, 330 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Corn-meal, 75 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Crackers, 879 lbs. Ham, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Peas, 200 boxes Candles, 25 boxes Cheese, 25 pkgs. Butter, 100 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 dozen Brooms, 10 dozen Buckets, 200 reams Paper, 200 Shooks.

By the schooner *Daybreak*, for Cardenas—126 cases Oil, 66,906 lbs. Lard, 15 cases Tobacco, 2,409 lbs. Ham, 50 pkgs. Paper, 150 bbls. Plaster, 25 bbls. Flour, 9,626 feet Lumber, 748 bbls. Hoops, 3,200 Shooks and Heads, 17 cases Drugs, 79 pkgs. Machinery.

By the brig *Maurice*, for Matanzas—6,265 Shooks, 140 Hogsheads.

By the bark *Pamuri*, for Sagua—28 coils Rope, 720 bdls. Hoops, 920 lbs. Butter, 1 Steam Sewing-machine, 17 bbls. Pitch, 12 bbls. Tar, 3 bales Jute, 1,003 reams Paper, 20 boxes Turpentine, 5,187 lbs. Grease, 25 boxes Petroleum, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 30 bbls. Beans, 122 bbls. Meal, 24,107 lbs. Lard, 255 bdls. Shooks and Heads, 5 boxes Sewing-machines, 1 Copying Press, 20 bales Hay, 28 bbls. Sugar, 27 boxes Hardware.

By the brig *Ella*, for Rio Grande—400 bbls. Flour, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 bbls. Rosin, 20 cases Blacking, 20 cases Biscuit, 18 cases Chairs, 5 cases Varnish, 10 cases Zinc, 3 cases Machine-oil, 20 cases Clocks, 20 cases Weights, 2,041 feet Lumber, 10 bales Domestics, 42 pkgs. Chimneys, 6 pkgs. Lamps.

By the schr. *G. M. Marett*, for Kingston—1,025 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 235 bbls. Crackers, 9,000 lbs. Lard, 150 cases Kerosene, 100 bbls. Beef, 300 reams Paper, 51 bales Tobacco, 100 boxes Candles.

By the bark *Leonide*, for Port Spain—365 pkgs. Fish, 155 pkgs. Butter, 175 bbls. Pork, 45 bbls. Beef, 35 tcs. Hams, 100 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 200 tcs. Oilmeal, 126 boxes Cheese, 250 pails Lard, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Potatoes, 5,000 Shooks, 14 bales Duck, 11 dozen Axes, 4 dozen Handles, 100 Oars, 100 cases Kerosene, 1 Iron Chimney, 60 boxes Florida Water, 20 boxes Sarsaparilla.

And from Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1872, for Bremen, by the ship *Celestial Empire*—[illegible] bbls.) 480,[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week: For Rio Janeiro, by the bark *Lapwing*—3,500 bbls. Flour.... Rio Janeiro, bark *Yamagata*—3,067 lbs. Lard, 4,000 bbls. Flour....Londonderry, Ireland, Norwegian bark *Chatham*—19,[illegible] bushels Corn....Liverpool, British steamer *Hibernian*—300,400 lbs. Lard, 121 bales Cotton, 40 tons Hominy Chops, 245 tons Oil-cake, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 28 hhds. Tallow, 400 bags Clover-seed, 23,600 bushels Corn, 184 boxes Pork, 23 pkgs. Cotton Sack, 3 bbls. Twine.... Havana, steamer *Maryland*—36,000 Hoops, 3 pkgs. Sundries, 11,656 lbs. Hams, 119 dozen Brooms.... Queenstown, Norwegian bark *Tordenskjold*—24,519 bushels Corn....Pernambuco, British bark *Traveler*—4,050 bbls. Flour....Matanzas, brig *Amelia Emma*—4,294 Shooks and Heads, 44,000 Hoops....Barbados, schooner *D. F. Keeling*—1,050 bbls. Flour, 1,043 bbls. Meal, 200 bbls. Bread, 100 bushels Corn, 100 lbs. Candles, 750 lbs. Lard, 28,000 Shingles, 50 Oars, 400 Cabbages....Cork, British bark *Ubianon*—22,[illegible] bushels Corn....Havana, brig *Agnes Barton*—4,000 Shooks and Heads, 36,000 Hoops....Cork, British bark *Vigo*—10,712 bushels Corn....Payssandu, brig *Alfred*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Sugar, 30 bbls. Naval Stores, 5 bbls. Twine, 2,000 gallons Coal-oil, 26 bales Oakum, 1,600 lbs. Tobacco, Manufactured, 2,000 lbs. Hams, 53,000 feet Lumber, 20,000 Shingles, 200 boxes Starch, 100 Oars, 300 Shooks and Heads, 74 pkgs. Cotton Duck, 20 cases Oysters, 322 pkgs. Sundries, 3,000 lbs. Candles....Curaçoa, schooner *Shiloh*—5,300 Shooks and Heads, 22,000 Hoops....St. John, P. R., schooner *Nellie*—300 bbls. Flour, 31 bbls. Pork, 23 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 204 bbls. Meal, 14,792 lbs. Lard, 1,278 lbs. Butter, 5,004 lbs. Hams, 1,598 lbs. Cheese, 100 boxes Soap, 40 boxes Salt, 100 boxes Herrings, 50 boxes Pickles, 1,400 reams Paper, 38 boxes Pepper, 79 bushels Peas, 187 doz. Brooms, 1,000 gallons Kerosene, 167 Grindstones, 20,000 feet Lumber.... Matanzas, schooner *Maggie D. Morton*—27,000 Hoops, 29,000 Shooks and Heads....Liverpool, British ship *May Dundas*—100 bags Sumac, 232 bags Bark, 34 hhds. Tobacco, 534 bbls. Rosin, 900 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bags, 20,411 bushels Corn, 774 bushels Wheat, 277 casks Tallow, 20,297 lbs. Butter, 1,065 casks Oil-cake, 233 bales Cotton....Aguadilla, P. R., bark *Manitou*—100 bags Rice, 10,000 Hoops, 1,055 Shooks and Heads, 200 bbls. Flour, 626 lbs. Butter, 1,250 lbs. Lard.... Halifax, N. S., British brig *Premier*—300 bushels Corn, 116 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Meal.... Rio Janeiro, brig *Mary Rice*—3,000 barrels Flour.... St. John, P. R., brig *Harry*—700 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 3,444 lbs. Lard, 1,258 lbs. Butter, 5,736 lbs. Hams, 1,444 Shooks and Heads....Belfast, Ireland, British brig *Petrel*—10,[illegible] bushels Corn....St. John, P. R., brig *Abbie Pitman*—5,[illegible] lbs. Hams, 5,000 lbs. Candles, 1,000 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 50 bales Tobacco, 2,773 gallons Petroleum, 1,500 reams Paper, 100 dozen Brooms, 4 bbls. Teas, 15 boxes Pickles, 75 boxes Salt, 300 boxes Herrings, 5,[illegible] lbs. Butter, 2,[illegible] lbs. Cheese, 50 bbls. Pork, 75 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Beans, 10 bbls. Salmon, 150 bbls. Potatoes, 300 bbls. Meal, 300 bags Rice, 25 bags Pepper, 12,612 lbs. Lard, 200 boxes Florida Water, 30 bales Rope, 10 tons Whalebone, 4,000 Hoops, 1,000 Shooks and Heads.

COFFEE—Has been offered with reserve, and quoted strong in price, but has been without further movement of importance. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 29,516 bags; sales and re-sales, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 9,451 bags; stock in first hands, here, this evening, 33,271 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 28,481 bags, including 10,922 bags at New-Orleans, 6,000 bags at Galveston, 5,621 bags at Mobile, 1,000 bags at Savannah, and 14,129 bags at Baltimore. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 15½c.@16¼c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days credit. We quote: Java at 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Rio, in lots, 16c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@19c.; Singapore, 18½c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@20c.; Manila, 19½c.@21c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; Curaçoa, 18½c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14½c.@15c. gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and quoted firm, though the revised quotations of the Cotton Exchange show a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. on New-Orleans and Texas. Sales, 2,990 bales, including 226 bales to shippers, 815 bales to spinners, 418 bales to speculators, and 1,273 bales in transit. For forward delivery trade has been fairly active, at an advance of 1-16c. @⅛c. ₩ lb., with sales reported of 14,100 bales, (7,100 bales on Saturday evening and 6,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for February, 100 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 700 bales at 22c., 1,300 bales at 21⅞c.; March, 300 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c.; April, 400 bales at 22⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 23c.; June, 100 bales at 23c. And today, for January, 300 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21¼c., 200 bales at 21⅜c.; February, 300 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21 13-16c., 300 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 400 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 400 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 300 bales at 21⅞c.; March, 600 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22 7-16c., 700 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 5-16c.; April, 700 bales at 22⅝c.; May, 500 bales at 22⅞c., 600 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 23⅛c.; June, 200 bales at 23c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the closing, were as follows: January, 21.66c.; February, 21.97c.; March, 22.31c.; April, 22.70c.; May, 22.90c.; June, 23½c. The receipts at this port today were 5,543 bales, including 2,190 bales from Norfolk, 1,200 bales from New-Orleans, 4,732 bales from Charleston, 980 bales from Savannah, 207 bales from Newberne, 436 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 17,761 bales, and thus far this week 45,800 bales, against 46,201 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,740,732 bales, against 2,038,012 bales same time line 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¾
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21	21
Low Middling	21⅝	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
Good Middling	23	23	23¼	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been confined to job lots, wanted for prompt use, mainly for home purposes, at rather easier and somewhat irregular prices. Export buyers have not been operating to any considerable extent. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 75; good to fancy at $6 80@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$6 90, ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 50	@ $5 40
Sour Flour	4 75	@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 80	@ 6 25
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00	@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10	@ 10 50

Southern Flour has been quoted less firm on a light movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $6 90@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in active request, in a jobbing way at $4 15@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal rules dull and heavy, at $3 60@$3 80 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 30 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted about steady as to price, on, however, unimportant dealings, the demand having been quite limited from all sources, and sales having been restricted to about [illegible] bushels, at $1 57 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export; $1 61 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west, in store, and $1 63@$1 64 for Red and Amber State and Pennsylvania....New Corn has been quite freely dealt in for home use and shipment, and has been quoted stronger in price toward the close, on much reduced offerings, the bulk of the strictly prime samples having been disposed of. Old mixed Western Corn has been in moderate request, mostly for shipment, at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 144,000 bushels at 68c.@75c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 71c.@73½c. for fair ordinary to prime dry samples; 73c.@74c. for new and old Mixed Western; 75c. for fair ordinary old Mixed Western, in store; 71c.@75½c. for Yellow Western; 74c.@76c. for White Western; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Southern; 77c.@79c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel.... Rye has been in some request at 90c. for Western, in store, with 93c. asked for prime. No important transactions were reported....Barley, though quoted about steady, has been inactive. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bushels Western, from cars, at 15c....Barley Malt has been dull, yet essentially unchanged in price....Oats have been in limited request, and weak and drooping as to price, the offerings, though moderate, exceeding the restricted present wants of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels, at 53¼c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52c.@53½c. for do. in store; 52c.@54½c. for do., from track; 52c.@54c. for Black; 18c.@55½c. for ordinary to choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, and 53c. for mixed State, in store, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Jan. 22. 1872. Bushels.	Jan. 15. 1872. Bushels.	Jan. 27. 1871. Bushels.	Jan. 24. 1870. Bushels.
Wheat	3,384,197	3,539,465	2,525,087	3,123,155
Corn	777,800	858,797	257,481	390,717
Oats	2,614,392	2,652,911	1,692,576	1,233,295
Barley	323,614	337,875	518,084	862,255
Rye	475,162	494,098	149,015	83,280
Peas	9,527	9,527	12,108	12,779
Malt	107,471	128,601	216,219	87,443
G'd Total	7,702,118	8,021,254	5,370,518	5,[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been a fair call for Bagging, of which further sales of 250 bales East India have been reported on private terms, and 1,000 rolls domestic at 16c., cash. Bags have been quiet at former figures.

HEMP—Sales 1,000 bales Jute rejection on private terms. Market otherwise dull.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair jobbing call for New-Orleans, within the previous range, with, however, rather freer offerings noted, from the increased arrivals; sales, 575 bbls., in lots, at 40c.@67c. ₩ gallon. Foreign very quiet, and somewhat nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@55c.; Cuba, 18c.@30c. for old and 35c.@38c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@35c., and New-Orleans 40c.@67½c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in good demand and quoted up to $4 75@$4 85 for Strained; sales, 2,570 bbls. Strained at $4 60@$4 85, chiefly free on board; also 350 bbls. Pale at $6 75 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar dull at unchanged figures....Spirits Turpentine in quite moderate supply and good demand, on the basis of 69c.@69½c. for merchantable; sales, 335 bbls.; also 50 bbls. New-York packages at 70c. ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@69½c. for merchantable; Rosin, $4 70@$12 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37½. Pitch, $4 37½@$5.

OILS—Linseed has been in more urgent request, and has advanced to 78c. from crushers. Sales have been reported of 10,000 gallons for April delivery at 78c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds quiet.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been dull, and rather weak since our last, with no important movements reported. Refined for early delivery, quoted at 23c.@23⅛c. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 23⅛c.@23¼c. for prompt delivery. Sales at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., January delivery, at 23⅛c. ₩ gallon. Refined in cases nominal at 28c.@28½c....Crude in bulk at 13c.@13¼c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls. at 13c. Shipping Crude at 16c....Naphtha, 11¾c.@12¼c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries somewhat depressed and irregular.

PROVISIONS—For prompt delivery Pork has been in light request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 215 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime; $12@$12 25, chiefly $12, for new Extra Prime; $12 for old Prime Mess; $12@$12 25 for Rumps, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 50, seller February, $14 50 @$14 60 seller March, and $14 75 seller May; sales, only 250 bbls., for May, at the quoted rate....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at 5¾c.@6½c. for City, and 5¾c.@6⅝c. for Western, ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet since our last on the basis of 8½c.@9c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. The reported sales include 175 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9½c.; 50 boxes Bellies at 7¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7c.; and 1,200 fresh Hams at 8¼c.@9c....Bacon has been in fair demand, but, under the lighter offerings and firmer views of holders, business has been on a restricted scale, particularly for forward delivery, both here and at the West. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,400 boxes, including for early delivery, 200 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7½c.; 400 boxes Short Rib at 7c.@7¼c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, nearly all at 7⅜c., and 400 boxes Long and Short Clear, from dock, at an average of 7¼c. ₩ lb. Also, for early delivery at Chicago, 50 boxes Short Clear at 6¾c. ₩ lb....Lard has been in more active request, and buying been effected with less freedom, has been quoted a shade higher, and quite strong at the improvement. Sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c., for prime Western Steam; 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for prime City; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for No. 1, and 9½c.@9⅝c. for Kettle. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, at buoyant prices, with sales reported here of 2,100 tcs. Western, seller February, at 9⅝c. ₩ lb....Beef has been in moderate request at from $7 50@ $10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been quiet but steady at $19@$24 for old and new India Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do....Beef Hams have been quiet....Butter has been in moderate demand at full prices, as the offerings are limited; State Butter has been in good request and held with more confidence, other kinds dull....Cheese has been in good request, with sales reported of about [illegible] bxs. within our previous range....Cheese has been attracting more attention, and the dealers have shown more steadiness as to price.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite steady, on a moderate trade; offerings of prime samples restricted; 1,900 bags have been reported sold, part to arrive, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10½c.@12c. for Ohio....Calcutta Linseed has been in more demand and has advanced, with sales reported since our last of 18,000 bags, to arrive, at $2 50@$2 55, gold, and 3,000 bags, from store, at $2 35, gold, ₩ bushel. Other kinds quiet, but steady.

SOAP—Has been in rather better demand, including Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 2, 5¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—There has been more of a jobbing call noted on the basis of our quotations, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Mace at $1 37½@$1 40; Cassia, 31c.@32½c.; White Pepper, 38c.@40c.; Best India Pepper at 17½c.@18½c.; Ginger at 9c.@10½c.; Pimento at 10½c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after, without any essential change in values. Holders do not offer stock urgently. Sales have been reported since our last of 698 hhds. and 1,676 boxes, including 225 hhds. prime Refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 273 hhds. scant fair do. at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 104 hhds. fully fair to good Refining do. at 9 5-16c.; 80 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10½c.@11c.; 100 boxes Clayed Havana, on private terms; 200 bags [illegible], at 9¼c.; 450 boxes Clayed do. at 9¼c.@9 7-16c., and 816 boxes Melado, to arrive, at [illegible]. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; good do. at 9⅜c.; prime do. at 9½c. Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅝c.@10c. Manila, in mats, 7⅞c.@8¼c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand and quoted at from 10½c.@12⅝c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime stock has been scarce and wanted at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 166,000 lbs. at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9¾c. for the best samples; also 37,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9⅝c., and 70 tcs. Yellow Grease at 7½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more urgent request and quoted firmer; sales, 265 bbls., in lots, at 91½c.@92c., mainly at 92c. ₩ gallon, which latter was the closing price.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in moderate request, with rates by steam quoted rather firmer. Provision room has been more sought after at steady figures. There has been more call for accommodation for Clover-seed and Naval Stores at full quotations, with some inquiry for Cotton-room at unaltered rates. In the chartering line, there has been a moderate demand noted for vessels for the Grain, Petroleum, Tobacco and Timber trades, but the bids have not been generally satisfactory to owners, and negotiations have been making comparatively slow progress. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,375 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail, ₩ lb.; 11,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8d.; 37,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steam, at 9½d. ₩ Standard bushel; 1,200 boxes Bacon and 500 tcs. Lard, at 30s. by sail and 35s.@37s. by steam; 2,300 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 25 tons Leather at 50s. ₩ ton; also, a full cargo of Rosin and Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 4s. and 6s.; also, a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, with Molasses, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms; and two ships, with full cargoes of Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 7-16d. ₩ lb. For London, by steam, 250 tcs. Pork at 5s. ₩ tierce; 1,300 bags Clover-seed at 25s.; 150 tcs. Lard and 250 boxes Bacon on private terms. For Bristol, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8d. ₩ bushel, and 50 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ₩ ton; also, a British ship, 725 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Dublin, an Italian bark, 480 tons, with 2,400 quarters Grain, at 6s. 10½d., with privilege of Bristol, at 6s. 7d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a British bark, 347 tons, with 3,100 quarters Grain, and another, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms; and another bark, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp, 330 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₩ 2,240 lbs. For Bremen, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 7½d. ₩ bushel; 830 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs., 115 pkgs. Tallow at 45s. ₩ ton. For Rotterdam, 20 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. ₩ ton. Vessels were in some request for the home Timber trade from Savannah for Antwerp at 38s. 9d., or from Darien at 38s.; and from Darien for Liverpool or Dublin at 38s.; also for the tobacco trade, from Baltimore for French ports direct, at 37s. 6d.@40s., but owners were not willing to accept these rates. For Cadiz, a Norwegian brig, 245 tons, with 1,000 bbls. and 3,000 cases Petroleum at 5s. and 26c. For Barcelona, a ship, with a full cargo of Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1 3-16c. ₩ lb. For a Mediterranean port direct, an Italian bark, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, from Philadelphia, at 5s. and 25c. For Matanzas, a brig, with Shooks, from St. John's, at 26c. For Cuba, a bark, from Philadelphia, general cargo, on private terms. For Barbadoes, a brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Boston, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10 50@$11 ₩ M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90½.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90½.

PARIS, Jan. 22—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm. Middling Upland, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 22d inst., have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 5d. per cental for California White; 11s. 9d.@11s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. for Red Winter. CORN, 30s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

Evening.—Common ROSIN, 11s. 6d.@11s. ₩ cwt. BACON—Short Rib Middles, 34s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Common ROSIN, 11s. 3d. ₩ cwt. TURPENTINE, 42s. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Jan. 22—Evening.—COTTON closed dull at 127f. ₩ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 131f. for Low Middling afloat.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—PETROLEUM, 47¼f. for fine Pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Athletic, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Monaldi—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Barbe Bleue, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Ventriloquism and Fun—Mr. Harry Bryant.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture on Temperance by Dr. S. T. Lambert.

The New-York Times.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,281 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Commissioner of Public Works finds that the interests of his Department require his constant presence at Albany, but he is the only person in the City who thinks he has any business to be there, trying to lobby himself into power by the aid of Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans. There is plenty of work for him to do at home. Charles G. Cornell, one of Tweed's bondsmen, is still the Collector of Croton Water Rates by the grace of Mr. Van Nort, and if he is not removed soon, it will be proof conclusive that the rumor that Mr. Van Nort is bound by a promise not to remove him is correct. Henry Starkweather, Hoffman's father-in-law, still holds the office of Collector of Assessments, the fattest office in the City. Mr. Van Nort's bureaux are full of Ring officials in whom the people have no confidence—men who will, as one or two of them have done since they have been there, steal the books and vouchers under their control. If Mr. Van Nort wants to keep his office, he had better stay in New-York and attend to his duties. If he will do that perfectly, and separate himself from all Tammany affiliations, there will be no difficulty in his retaining his position; but he must remember how poor dog Tray suffered from the company he kept.

Mayor Hall takes as kindly to the new Aldermanic Boards as if he had never threatened to do his best to keep them out of office. He has just addressed to them a message containing the usual amount of clumsy misrepresentation, and more than the usual amount of offensive and patronizing compliment. Before the Common Council proceeds to suggest any "amendments" to the present charter, it may be as well to remind its members that the only amendment of which public sentiment is likely to approve, will be its repeal. It may, further, be not unseasonable to remark that a body, one of whose first acts was the election of a Tammany politician as Clerk, has already sunk so perceptibly in public estimation that their recommendations will hardly command the amount of respect which might, otherwise, have been accorded to them. Should they proceed upon Hall's spiteful insinuation, that they are a more genuinely representative body than the Committee of Seventy, they are likely to be very rudely undeceived.

Mr. Husted made an explanation in the Assembly, yesterday, with reference to that little transaction in gravel for the parks, to which we have more than once alluded. The unquestioned facts are these: The original Park Commissioners never paid more than $2 50 per yard for gravel. Soon after Sweeny, Hilton and Tom Fields came into power, the price was increased to $3 60, and ultimately to $3 80 per yard. The proprietors of the Company with whom Hilton & Co. dealt were Mr. Husted and "Aleo" Frear. We asserted that the additional expenditure was an unjustifiable piece of extravagance. Mr. Husted says that he and his partner supplied the gravel at a fair rate; that it was a legitimate business transaction; and that he had no improper or secret understanding with the Park Commissioners. We must leave the public to draw their own conclusions about the transaction, merely saying at present that Mr. Husted's conjecture that some enemy of his prompted our former articles is quite erroneous. Col. Hawkins correctly stated that our information came from good authority, that we made proper inquiries before using it, and that we published our statement in the public interest, and not from any "malice" toward Mr. Husted—toward whom we have no feeling of any kind, good or bad. We hope to obtain further light on what still looks to us a very suspicious piece of business.

It will be seen from the report of the evidence taken yesterday before the Custom-house Investigating Committee that the profits of the General Order system have been absurdly exaggerated. It will also be seen, as every fair man anticipated, that there is not the slightest foundation for the insinuations that Gen. Grant's secretaries are interested, either directly or indirectly, in the maintenance of the system. This evidence Senators Bayard and Casserly and the *Tribune* were anxious to keep out—the Democrats being animated by very much the same motive as the Republican paper. Here, however, is a specimen of the testimony given:

Q.—Did Gen. Porter have any interest in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he never have benefit from it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Gen. Babcock interested in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever receive any benefit from it? A.—*Not a cent.* This arrangement with Mr. Bixby lasted about ten months. I did not belong to any "mess" in Washington at the time of my partnership with Mr. Bixby or for years previously.

Q.—What compulsory influence did you bring to bear on Mr. Grinnell to bring about the General Order business? A.—None whatever.

Q.—What political influence? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you do not directly or indirectly divide the profits with any one but your partner? A.—No one else is interested.

Q.—Has any one else got a promise? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would you have any objection to allow an expert from this Committee to inspect your books and papers? A.—No, Sir; none in the world.

Garret Davis, of Kentucky, yesterday, made one of those speeches which a man with no reputation to lose is often tempted, and is sometimes allowed, to make. If Mr. Davis supposed that any considerable number of people in the country would believe a charge because he made it, or distrust a man because he denounced him, it would act as a check on his licentious tongue. Being without this motive to moderation, he has no scruple about talking in the following wild fashion concerning the President: "I want the king of the political forest as well as the lesser beasts investigated; I want the Committee (of Retrenchment) to investigate the lion in his den, the Douglass in his halls." "There was a time when the Chief Executive of the United States was regarded as the fountain of honor; but now it is the fountain of dishonor, of abuse, and of corruption in our country." When it was found that, in spite of the ribaldry of the Kentucky Senator, the Republicans were ready to take up his proposition to investigate his violent charges, the other Democratic Senators suddenly became alarmed for the fate of the Amnesty bill, which Mr. Davis wished to lay aside, and persuaded him not to press his motion, and he withdrew it. Decent people, who regard such exhibitions with humiliation, must not forget that men of Mr. Davis' stamp have sought to defile the best Presidents the country has ever had—notably Washington and Lincoln—with what success history shows.

Gen. Grant's Civil Service Reforms.

Our readers all know the story of the wolf and the lamb, and remember how the wolf found fault with the lamb for disturbing the water of the brook, by the side of which they met, so that his wolfship could not drink; and that when it was pointed out to him that he stood up the stream, and that therefore the water came down from him to the lamb, he exclaimed, "Well, you reviled me this time last year." "That could not be," was the mild reply, "for then I was not born." "Then," cried the wolf, "if it was not you, it was your father," and falling upon him, tore him to pieces.

Now Gen. Grant has very little of the lamb in his composition, but a great deal of the mastiff, and is not at all likely to be torn in pieces; nevertheless, the manner in which he has been treated in regard to the Civil Service reminds us of this fable, because of the very wolfish nature exhibited by his assailants. Whatever he may do, whichever way he may throw his influence, they are determined that he shall be in the wrong. They declared at first that he was opposed to Civil Service reform, because that would deprive him of the patronage that he was using for corrupt purposes, chiefly in order to secure his own renomination. He appoints a Commission on the Civil Service, approves its report, and orders its proposed system of examinations to be put in practice immediately, and the retort is a charge of hypocrisy—that this declaration of an intent to purify and to elevate the service is a mere throwing of dust into the people's eyes, that they may not see the revelations of dishonesty on the part of officers of the service which have been brought to light under his Administration. To this accusation it now proves that Gen. Grant has a refutation as complete as that of the lamb who "was not born then." Gen. Grant was not President when the large majority of these lately-discovered delinquents in the service were appointed. He is not responsible for them in any way, except as every official person is in a manner responsible for whatever evil is handed down to him from his predecessor. Yet more; it is to Gen. Grant's Administration that the credit is due of bringing these delinquencies to light. His predecessors, in leaving some dishonest men upon his hands, only gave him opportunities to show his integrity of purpose, and that abuses discovered by his officers should be reformed, and delinquents punished. To reproach him with the scandal of this, that, and the other embezzlement of the people's money, which his energetic Administration has discovered, and is following sharply up, is like holding a police officer responsible for the robbery or the assault of the burglar or the rowdy that he has arrested, and is taking before a magistrate.

That this is the real position of Gen. Grant's Administration in regard to the Civil Service is shown by the array of facts set forth in the long letter from our Washington correspondent, which we published yesterday morning, and which was carefully prepared from official records. By this it appears that Gen. Grant's Administration has investigated and brought to light 192 cases of official misconduct in the Civil Service—but that, of this number, 155, or nearly five-sixths, were those of officers appointed by his predecessor. These delinquencies involve the considerable sum of $1,633,411 34—but of this more than five hundred thousand dollars has already been recovered, and of the remainder a large sum may be regarded as certain of recovery. But of this entire sum of $1,633,411 34, more than four-fifths, or $1,312,309 93, was misappropriated by men appointed before Gen. Grant's election. The responsibility for their misdoings was incurred before he was politically born. Of these dishonest officers the great mass—one hundred and thirty-seven out of the one hundred and ninety-two—were appointed by a man who had had his political training in the Democratic Party—Andrew Johnson.

But it would not be fair to hold that party, or even Johnson, to the full responsibility of those appointments, or of the generally demoralized condition of the Civil Service when Gen. Grant took the President's chair. For the war had so disturbed the country, and so unsettled all departments of the public service, that the most zealous disciplinarian could not hope to restore even the usual condition of things in the course of one Administration. The reduction of the army and navy, and in various civil departments, the stopping of all the great business enterprises that rested upon the war, turned loose a horde of disbanded men and camp-followers of various grades, great numbers of whom had political friends, and imagined they had political claims. By these, and by the members of Congress and of the lobby whom they could interest in their affairs, the President and the heads of Departments were besieged for places in the civil service—chiefly places in the Internal Revenue Department, the Post-office, and the Paymaster's office, for these are the most profitable. Appointments were made to meet these demands, and the result was what might have been expected from the placing in civil office of many men without education and without business habits, not a few of whom were political and military adventurers. Hence the condition of the Civil Service when it came into the hands of Gen. Grant; hence the occasion which he found for the institution of those searching investigations which have been so well rewarded, and for which the country owes him so much. Hence it is that some—too many, and yet a small proportion—of his own appointees have proved to be unfit for their places, and have therefore been cashiered and prosecuted. For the disturbance produced by such a struggle as that through which we passed does not cease even when the surface of affairs seems quiet; and it was impossible in weeding the service to pluck up the tares without plucking up some of the wheat also. The reform which Gen. Grant has begun, both through the stricter administration of the affairs of the Departments and through the Civil Service Commission, is one that in the very nature of things requires some time and careful treatment. But that Gen. Grant and his Cabinet have been in earnest upon this subject, from the very beginning of his Administration, is now evident from the facts brought to light by investigation on all sides. And this will appear even yet more clearly day by day; for we have only begun to point out the significance of these revelations.

The Two Bills.

The meaning of last night's vote at Albany can only be understood by a reference to the radical difference between the bill introduced by Mr. Hawkins, and the substitute for it proposed by Mr. Twombly. It is entirely erroneous to assume that while the former aimed at doing a part only of a certain work, the latter provided for doing the whole. Mr. Alvord ought to have seen that he was mistaken in asserting that Mr. Twombly's bill disposed of the whole subject of auditing and paying claims up to the time of the adoption of the new charter. The outstanding claims against the City of New-York amount to not less than fifteen millions of dollars, and it is difficult to see how the eight and a half millions provided by Mr. Twombly's bill can be made sufficient to dispose of "the whole subject." These claims are, moreover, of a very diverse character. Some are entirely and obviously fraudulent, some are only partially so, and nearly all, excepting only those clearly legalized by the appropriation of the last Legislature, are extremely complicated, both as regards their origin and their details.

Mr. Hawkins' bill drew a sharp line of distinction between these two kinds of City liabilities. It simply instructed the Controller to pay those which ought to have been paid before the 31st December, and which would have been paid in the ordinary course of business by Mr. Green, had the Ring left him any money to meet them. The cry about the "extraordinary powers" conferred by the bill was utterly ridiculous, and could deceive nobody who paid the slightest attention to the subject. If there be anything "extraordinary" in either bill, it is certainly in that of Mr. Twombly. It confers on the heads of Departments the power of auditing their own accounts and those of their predecessors, and it takes away from the Department of Finance—specially created for purposes of audit—the check which it ought to possess over extravagant or fraudulent claims. Mr. Twombly's bill creates a Board of Audit, consisting of four members, *and the consent of each member is required to pass any claim whatever.* It opens the way, therefore, to corrupt compromises and personal favoritism. It must be remembered that it does not stop where Mr. Hawkins' bill did, at the limit of the legal appropriation of last year. It intrusts the wholesale of disputed and long-standing claims to a Board, three members of which were not appointed to audit general claims at all, and who, in order to do justice to the work confided to them, must neglect their proper functions. To go through the enormous mass of outstanding claims against the City will require long and frequent sessions, extending over weeks, if not over months; and even after the auditing has been effected, the Board will probably find itself a few millions short of the money required to pay the bills it has approved.

We have steadily maintained that the mass of indebtedness transmitted by the Tammany régime, should not have been left to be disposed of by any heads of Departments whatever. The amendments inserted into Mr. Twombly's bill serve to neutralize some of our objections against it as giving to a strictly provisional City Government the means of manufacturing support in order to make itself permanent. The enforced publicity of the sessions of the Board, the required interval of five days for consideration before any claim, save those for salaries, should be allowed, and the vital amendment of the Speaker that no claims should be paid, for which there was not a legal warrant or contract—all serve to make Mr. Twombly's bill, as passed by the Assembly, a less dangerous measure than it originally was. Even with these deductions, however, the bill is objectionable as sanctioning a return to a vicious precedent, and as sustaining the idea that the present Legislature cares less for the consistent reform of the government of New-York than for the manufacture of partisan capital out of a great popular and unpartisan victory. If Republican members permit themselves to be misled, in discussing the charter, by such partisan sophistries as Mr. Alvord placed before them last night, they will not only prevent the local government from being reorganized at all, but they will force the country to the conclusion that the Republicans of the State are as incapable of taking a broad and liberal view of the necessities of the City, as was the majority of the corrupt Legislature of the last few years.

The Insurance Department Investigation.

The Insurance Committee of the Assembly, having in charge the investigation of alleged misconduct on the part of Mr. Superintendent Miller, have already held one preliminary meeting, and are to begin their labors regularly today. Our readers will bear us witness that we have persistently called upon the honest and conscientious insurance companies of this City to look into the official conduct of Miller. Now that the Committee, which we have every reason to believe is an honest and efficient one, is ready to examine all charges brought against the Superintendent, we reiterate our advice to all those who have suffered either from his rapacity or that of his underlings. We say to them earnestly and with all sincerity, "you have now an opportunity to protect yourselves from further encroachments; come forward like men and freely give to the Committee the information, which sooner or later it is sure to get hold of, for the investigation promises to be a most thorough and exhaustive one." We learn that Hon. William Barnes has been retained by the Committee as counsel, and will conduct the examination of witnesses in person.

We earnestly hope that the companies will see their true interests, and respond to the call of the Committee for facts. We have done our duty in calling public attention to a gross evil, and we are now ready to leave Mr. Miller in more powerful hands than ours. The air is thick with rumors affecting the standing of both life and fire companies, in so far as they are complicated with Mr. Miller's irregularities, and these rumors will soon take tangible form, no matter how secretly their tolls have been paid to this most rapacious of all Millers. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents, who now by their silence attempt to shield this State officer from exposure, may be safely left to the tender mercies of their policy-holders, who are quick to punish when they see cause to condemn.

Perhaps it is as well at this juncture of affairs to let the public into a little secret respecting Mr. Miller's administration. On his accession to the office, he found the insurance interests of this State on an almost impregnable basis. His predecessor had built up a reputation for New-York companies that carried them triumphantly into every State in the Union, and even across the Atlantic. Conscientiously believing in the wisdom and beneficence of the system he was set to guard, he labored to keep it above the low level of partisan politics, and succeeded to an extent that was hitherto considered impossible in a State Department. Under his administration, the full coffers of many of the companies began to tempt the cupidity of legislators of the Tammany stripe, and they looked with longing eyes at the assets which, year by year, attested the growing wealth and power of the insurance interest. But, with Mr. Barnes in the Department, whose vigilance never relaxed *for* an instant during the entire season of each Legislature, "insurance raids" were impossible, and the hungry Tammany wolves were kept at bay.

Finally, Gov. Hoffman came into power, and a change was at once demanded in what had grown to be a very important branch of the State Government. Mr. Barnes gave way to his successor—a pliant tool in the hands of Tammany. His advent was hailed with delight by all the hungry crew who had been kept at bay so long, and immediately on his accession to office, the notorious Thomas C. Fields and Dennis Burns, of this City, opened the war upon the companies. The few companies that were able to count their assets by tens of millions were quick to see that this course could have but one end, and that was the gradual extinction of all the younger and weaker companies, and the consequent aggrandizement and centralization of power in themselves. Having [illegible] measures, they were able to stand Mr. Miller's "examination," and they at once constituted themselves his friends. They have sustained his illegal exactions upon other and weaker companies; they have called meetings and passed resolutions in his praise ad nauseam; they have "wined him and dined him," and serenaded and flattered him; and not content with foisting him on the public in all possible ways, they now "seethe the kid in the mother's milk," by compelling the companies who groan under his exactions not only to pay the bills, but sign a fulsome parchment testimonial to the effect that they are highly gratified and delighted with his conscientious performance of official duty.

Is this state of things to continue? or are the companies willing to save for themselves the small remnant of respect which the public still accords them, and make a stand now, when they have the choice offered them? We shall see.

The Truth About the "General Order" Mystery.

Through the evidence furnished to the Committee yesterday, it has become at length possible to give a correct and authentic statement of the facts bearing upon the General Order business. Future witnesses may, perhaps, throw additional light upon minor details; but the Committee and the public have now all the facts necessary to form a correct opinion upon this much-disputed subject. The "General Order" business, as we have more than once explained, comprises the care and storage of goods arriving at this port from other countries, which are not claimed by their owners at the vessel's side within a limited period after her arrival. Under the regulations of the Treasury Department, merchants are allowed forty-eight hours in which to pass their goods through the Custom-house, and during that time the vessels retain the custody of them without charge. It is frequently, however, for the interest of the steam-ship owners to unload their ships as soon as they arrive, and they therefore now all put a claim in their bills of lading allowing them so to do; but, as this privilege is one intended for their own benefit, and might work hardship upon the merchant, they agree that if they unload within forty-eight hours after arrival, they will refund to the merchant all the charges for cartage and storage incurred during that period on goods passed through the Custom-house before its expiration. The result is that, in practice, the steam-ships, as a rule, wait forty-eight hours before they unload, and during that time the merchants pay their duties, pass their goods, and take possession of them. In such cases, of course, there are no General Order charges to any one. But after the forty-eight hours, such goods as—from carelessness of the owners, defective invoices, or other causes—remain unclaimed, are sent to the General Order stores. In Winter, or when the steamers, from any cause, make an unusually long passage, it becomes necessary to discharge them immediately on their arrival, and then their entire cargo goes "under General Order," the Steam-ship Company paying the expense if they are claimed within forty-eight hours.

All goods which go under General Order are by law in the custody of the Collector, who is responsible for them, and may treat them as he chooses. At one time, the Collector stored them himself, and put the profits in his own pocket. When this was forbidden by law, it became the practice to farm out the privilege to other persons, and this has continued till the present day. For many years prior to Mr. Grinnell's administration, the Cunard and German steam-ship lines which land in Jersey had warehouses of their own, and were permitted by the Collector to store in them General Order goods which came by their lines respectively. This was a convenience to them, as enabling them to unload speedily, and a saving in some respects to the merchants, for there was no expense for cartage from the ship to the warehouse. When the merchant wanted his goods he had, it is true, (except in the case of large merchants, who make special arrangements) to pay somewhat more cartage than from a store in New-York, but the amount of the one long cartage was usually less than the two short ones—namely, one from the ship to the General Order warehouse in New-York, and one from these to the merchant's store. On the other hand, to the small importer, who had but a single package, it was usually cheaper to have the goods brought to a General Order warehouse in New-York, because they would come on a load with other goods, and the expense of cartage and ferriage was less.

The proprietors of steam-ship lines which landed in New-York complained, however, that by allowing the Cunard and German lines their own General Order warehouses, these special lines obtained an advantage over their rivals, for they could grant favors to merchants by allowing goods to remain without charge for more than forty-eight hours, so that in this way business was diverted from New-York, where the steam-ship lines could not have their own warehouses directly on the dock. Influenced apparently by these reasons, and by the belief that the opportunities for smuggling were too great, Mr. Grinnell took from these lines the General Order business, and divided that business on the North River between his nephew Mason, and Leet & Stocking. When Mason was found guilty of embezzlement, he gave it all to Leet & Stocking, who have had it ever since, carrying it on in two warehouses, one situated at Leroy and Watts-street, and the other at No. 371 Washington-street.

As the result of the evidence before the Committee, we think it may be said that Leet & Stocking have conducted the business more efficiently than it has ever been conducted before. Save in rare instances, there is no confusion and no great delay, and no loss has ever occurred in their stores. On the other hand, when several steamers arrive at once, and all their cargoes go under General Order, there is necessarily some delay, and at such times, certainly, trouble would be avoided if the General Order warehouses were more numerous. As a general thing, the owners of the six or eight steam-ship lines landing in New-York are content with the present system, though they would prefer it if each line could be allowed its own General Order warehouse, with a sufficient guarantee of permanency to make it an object for them to incur the heavy expense necessary to prepare such warehouses in this City; while they object strenuously to the restoration of the old system to the Cunard and German lines, if they are themselves excluded from a similar privilege. The Cunard and German lines, of course, are very desirous of regaining their old privilege, and have employed a lobby agent at Washington to aid them. As for the merchants, A. T. Stewart is very urgent in favor of restoring the privilege to the Jersey lines, and most of the larger merchants seem to concur with him, though Mr. Claflin is, if we recollect right, the only one who has taken sufficient interest to appear before the Committee, the others contenting themselves with signing petitions. On the other hand, the smaller merchants favor the present system, under proper regulations as to charges. In other words, steam-ship owners and merchants both differ in opinion just as their interests differ, the preponderance among the merchants being certainly against the present system.

The Cunard Company say that their average charges were about $1 per package of the size of an ordinary dry-goods case. Leet & Stocking claim that their average is $1 25, which, as they have to pay cartage at rates fixed by the Collector, is certainly no greater than that of the Cunard Company. We are bound to say, however, that it is obvious that Leet & Stocking do not confine themselves to this rate, but at times charge as high as $3 or even more. Whether this is in accordance with the scale fixed by the Collector we do not know, but they assert that it is justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. Our own opinion is that they at times exceed the authorized rate; that they have been more moderate in their charges within a year than previously; that their present charges do not greatly, if at all, exceed those of former owners; but that the authorized rate is, as a whole, too high. The rate of storage in General Order warehouses must always be somewhat higher than in ordinary bonded warehouses, for the former are bound to take all that comes, must consequently keep much vacant room, must keep the goods a year, and then may not find that they sell enough to reimburse their charges, and moreover, the running expenses of the warehouse are somewhat greater.

It may be worth while to add that it would seem that the steam-ship companies pay a very large proportion of the General Order charges incurred on the importations of our principal merchants. Thus Mr. Stewart was reimbursed, by one line, every dollar he had paid out.

With reference to charges, it appears that the average charge on all the goods of A. T. Stewart & Co. during 1871 varied from $1 24 to $1 65 per package, according to the expense of cartage from the different landing places, the general average being $1 44 per package.

It would appear that the general idea as to the profits of the General Order business is greatly in error. The books of the Custom-house show that in 1871 there went to the General Order warehouses on the North River 150,266 packages and parcels of all kinds and sizes, about 15,000 of them being very small and paying but little storage. If we estimate 145,000 packages at an average of $1 50 each, we have a total gross receipt of $217,500. Out of this the expense of cartage, at forty cents a package, would be about $58,000, which leaves $159,000 as the ordinary gross receipts. The rent is $20,500, and the pay for Government store-keepers $7,200, which reduces the amount to $131,300, from which the expense of labor and the current minor expenses of the business are to be deducted, to show the profits.

The statement of Col. Leet substantially agrees with this, for he swears that in the period from June 18, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871, the gross receipts of the business, including General Order and Bonded Warehouse receipts, was $203,936 58; that the expense of cartage was $51,395 99, and rent, labor, &c., was $94,311 35, making a total expense of $145,707 34, *and leaving* $58,229 24 *as the profits of the General Order and Bonded Warehouse business for about nineteen months;* and of this about $12,000 is estimated to belong to the Bonded Warehouse business, leaving the profits of the General Order business *about* $86,000, *or* $26,000 *a year.*

Such is the General Order business, its history, rates, and profits, as now conducted.

The Emigrant Swindler.

We have more than once called attention to the case of the notorious emigrant swindler "Charley" Moore, the controlling spirit of the rascally gang who for years have made a prey of the poor inexperienced strangers. After all the efforts that have been made to bring this scoundrel to punishment, he seems likely to escape. As those of our readers who have followed the case will remember, Moore three times forfeited his bail, the forfeit in no case being enforced. He returned to the City at last and surrendered himself voluntarily to the Sheriff, only when Kornack, the sole witness against him, had been released from the House of Detention and gone West. Moore has since that time undergone the formality of a confinement. But, as we are authoritatively informed, the District-Attorney will consent to admit Moore a fourth time to bail on Friday next, unless Kornack shall by that time have returned. Kornack, however, with a lively remembrance of that paradoxical justice, which lets free the rogue and locks up his victim, positively declines to come back, and the chances are that on Friday next this fellow Moore will be turned loose to renew his villainous practices.

Now, there seems to be about this whole affair a degree of mystery which District-Attorney Garvin may be able to dispel. He may tell us, perhaps, why the witness Kornack was released, after so long a confinement, without achieving the object for which he was at first detained. He may tell us, too, why Moore's sureties have not been held responsible for his thrice-forfeited bail. He may also possibly inform us what measures, if any, have been taken to induce Kornack's return. And finally, if he is in an unusually communicative mood, he may divulge the amount and kind of "influence" brought to bear to secure Moore's exemption from the fate which has befallen his guilty accomplices.

In every interest of justice and humanity, it is important that this man should not go unpunished. His guilt is scarcely denied, and his escape will be extremely discreditable to our judicial officers. We tell District-Attorney Garvin, plainly, that either his ability or his integrity will suffer from Moore's discharge. He is by far the worst of the gang which he led, if he did not organize, and the turn of this case certainly seems to accord him an amount of power and "influence" which must make him doubly dangerous. If Kornack could be detained in the first instance, the machinery of justice ought to possess some means of enforcing his return. If not, the whole system of detaining witnesses, as illustrated in this case, is not only a great cruelty but the grossest mockery.

In any event we trust that Recorder Hackett will not entertain any motion to admit the man to bail until it is absolutely certain that Kornack can neither be persuaded or forced to appear. Failing that, there is, we are told, still another victim of Moore's rapacity now on his way across the ocean to testify against him. It will do no harm at least to await this man's arrival, whose name is given to us as Hutchinson, and who is doubtless well known to the District-Attorney. The time has gone by when influence could safely be used to protect, and if Moore does escape we shall see that the responsibility is fixed where it belongs.

MINOR TOPICS.

The firm reserve of the Federal Government has again averted the threatened riot from New-Orleans. Mr. Carter, on learning of the presence of Gen. Emory's troops ready to protect public property and to put down any armed conflict, concluded not to march to the State-house, and dismissed his adherents. Meanwhile the House of Representatives, after an acrimonious debate, has ordered its Special Committee to go to New-Orleans for the purpose of investigation, and hinted to it that the conduct of the Federal officers will be first in order.

Will the Senate never get to action on the merits of the Amnesty bill? It has been before that body now ever since the opening of the session. One unimportant amendment has been made to it. The remainder of the time has been spent on Mr. Sumner's amendment, embodying his Supplemental Civil Rights bill, a measure of doubtful relevancy, and of still more doubtful expediency as an amendment to this bill, and quite likely to kill it in the Senate or House, if tacked on to it.

Mr. Frank Blair wants the United States to buy Cuba, and thinks now is a good time to try it. His reasons for buying the island are not novel; they are the same old reasons that have done faithful service in buncombe resolutions, and platforms, and stump speeches for the last forty years. But his grounds for supposing the present to be a good time to open negotiations certainly are novel. They are that Cuba is not necessary to Spain, and that its cession to the United States would be of great commercial benefit to the Spanish people. The Spanish Government, which is spending a great deal of money to hold Cuba, evidently does not agree with Mr. Blair, nor do the Spanish people. And, we may add, that we do not believe Spain is less ready to sell than the American people are to buy the ill-fated island.

Whatever people may think of Mr. Boutwell's policy, they believe him both conscientious and scrupulously observant of the law. There will be little surprise, therefore, at the report by Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made to the House yesterday, exonerating the Secretary from all blame in connection with the negotiation of the five per cent. loan. Mr. Dawes, who is famous for his fondness for exposure and denunciation, expressed the decision of the Committee that Mr. Boutwell had "neither increased the bonded debt of the country, nor incurred expenditure contrary to law"—these being the offenses attributed to him.

The Brooklyn *Union* calls upon the directors of the Union Ferry Company for an explanation of the assault made by the pilot of the *Columbia* upon one of the passengers by the 1¼ A. M. trip from New-York on Friday last. The occurrence was fully reported in the Times of Saturday, and duly noticed by the Brooklyn papers of the same evening. As remarked by the *Union*, the fact of such an outrage having taken place without either inquiry or redress is disagreeably suggestive of the risks which are incurred by passengers on these boats in the middle of the night. We agree with our Brooklyn contemporary that there should be on every ferry-boat an officer of Police. From the moment a passenger enters the wicket at New-York, to the time he emerges from the one at Brooklyn, he is practically beyond the protection of the law. In fact, if he makes a complaint, he is, as proved by the experience of the unfortunate passenger of Friday, rather more likely to be clubbed by the officer outside of the Ferry-house than to have his wrongs redressed. The Directors of the Union Ferry Company must not be allowed to shirk the investigation which the public have a right to demand, into the outrage in question. A pilot who has no more control of himself than the one in charge of the *Columbia* on Friday morning, is not fit to be intrusted with the safety of hundreds of passengers.

We received yesterday the following additional contributions for the Childrens' Aid Society: "J. P.," $4; "Little Newy and Eva," $10; "A.," $5.

The Committee of Seventy propose an act to accompany the City Charter, intended to secure greater responsibility on the part of the officials of the City and County. It makes all officers trustees, every tax-payer a *cestui que trust*; it gives to co-trustees, i. e., any City or County officer, and to any *cestui que trust*, i. e., any tax-payer, a title to all rights and remedies

provided by law: 1, to prevent waste or injury to the public property; 2, to recover, in the name of the City or County, from any person or corporation, any property that may have been fraudulently misapplied. The bill provides for making the Attorney-General a party to such suit when necessary to secure a full determination of it. The plaintiff is required to give security for costs, and is liable to double cost if his suit fails. This bill adds one more to the measures recommended by the Committee to secure to tax-payers the right to call their official servants and trustees to account in the Courts.

The discomforts of Broadway on rainy days have recently been increased by a number of ash-men, who work with astonishing vigor between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. They have totally disregarded the worn-out custom of lifting the barrels into their carts, and by the new system succeed in raising a cloud of dust almost thick enough to hide them from the gaze of pedestrians. The policemen seem to have made no attempt to stop this nuisance, and probably have no intention of doing so, unless "detailed" for the service by the Captain of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. Too much "discipline" is sometimes as bad as none at all.

There has been a great deal of letter-writing and newspaper discussion in connection with the San Francisco Railway Bridge project, but beyond this nothing of a practical nature has yet been done. From a bushel of chaff there may sometimes be procured a single grain of wheat, as from a thousand suggestions may come one that is worthy of attention. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, a civil engineer, proposes that the bridge across the bay be built in conjunction with a submerged stone weir, having, at convenient distances, water-wheels for mill-power, to be moved by the flow of the tides. In his opinion, the bridge, in a very few years, could in this way be made a paying structure. Manufacturers would certainly have an opportunity of trying what might or might not prove to be a cheaper motive-power than steam, but the difficulties in the way of the successful operation of such a plausible scheme seem almost too great to be easily overcome.

Persons who profess to have lost all faith in "poor humanity" may take a crumb of comfort from the experience of a Mr. HIRSCH, who is at present a resident of Louisville, Ky. About seventeen years ago, this gentleman befriended a young man named SONNENBERGER by advancing him, on his personal security, goods to the amount of $650. SONNENBERGER was to have gone on a Southern tour with a peddler's pack, but instead of so doing took ship for California. At the Isthmus of Panama, he met the brother of his benefactor, from whom he obtained the loan of a mule to transport his goods. Nothing further was heard of him up to a recent date, when a letter came to Mr. HIRSCH announcing that his former protégé, after a weary pilgrimage over the world, had at last found fortune in the diamond mines of South Africa, and was now desirous of paying the amount of his indebtedness, principal and interest. Cases of this kind, although of rare occurrence, have a tendency to show that a chain of untoward events has often prevented many an honest fellow from giving practical evidence of gratitude for acts of kindness rendered.

The benevolent ladies of Newark, N. J., have established a day nursery for children under the age of five years, with the view of benefiting mothers who cannot afford the luxury of "female help," and who may wish to spend a day in shopping or visiting friends, without being burdened with infants. The cost per week, including Sunday, is not to exceed seventy cents. Mrs. BOOTH's baby nursery in London is reported to have been a great success until, by mischance, one of the babies fell from its manger, and was so severely injured that death soon followed. Mothers are apt to lose confidence in an "institution" where the lives of their offspring are endangered, and unless the Newark ladies provide wire nettings, or cages, for the care of the little ones, their success is not likely to be of long duration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

The performance of "Don Juan" at the Stadt Theatre, last evening, attracted an immense audience. It passed off smoothly, and its best-known incidents elicited much applause. Miss ANNA ELZER's debut as *Zerlina* was quite satisfying. The little lady's singing is by no means finished, but it gives promise that her at present rather crude work may become worthy of a prima-donna of rank before many years have elapsed. Herr MULLER's personation of *Don Juan* was noticeable for similar reasons, his exceedingly fine voice compelling an admiration his lack of polish as a singer and inexperience as an actor would, with fewer natural advantages, prevent him from inspiring. Mme. FABBRI was an exceedingly dramatic *Donna Anna*. Miss ROSETTI suffered from a cold, and was not able to do her music absolute justice. *Don Ottavio* was represented by Herr HABELMANN, a conscientious and popular tenor. Herr KARL FORMES was a *Leporello* of unquestionable vivacity. Herr W. FORMES embodied *Masetto*. The opera will be repeated with the same distribution of parts, and, we hope, with equally gratifying results, on Wednesday.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

At this establishment last evening the "European Hippotheatron Company" gave its introductory performance in presence of a very large audience. The company comprises such well known artists as SEBASTIAN, HENRY M. COOKE, CHARLES CONRAD, Miss LUCILLE WATSON, PHILO NATHANS and "Young Romeo," with SAM LONG and W. AYMAR as clowns. In addition to these performers, it includes a troupe of Arabs, who accomplish some extraordinary feats of skill and endurance. A change of programme takes place at each performance, and, with an eye to the future, a new spectacular piece is in preparation, founded on MOORE's romantic poem of "Lalla Rookh."

Committee of Seventy.

Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and Mr. SIMON STERNE, Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, and a member of the Committee on Legislation, left last evening for Albany, with the charter prepared for this City by the Committee. Several members accompanied Gov. SALOMON and Mr. STERNE.

Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Chairman of the Special Albany Committee, left yesterday morning for Albany, and in the evening Messrs. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL and CHAS. WATROUS, of the same Committee, followed.

The Committee of Seventy have established a head-quarters in Albany, at No. 126 State-street.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED still remains in the City, and refuses to state whether he will go to Albany or not. CONNOLLY spends his time with his friends at Passaic, N. J., at Washington Heights, or at his own residence in Park-avenue. Sheriff BRENNAN says that CONNOLLY is continually on the move, but that his officers know of his whereabouts at all hours of the day. Mayor HALL was at his office in the City Hall for a few minutes yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bank Robbery at Trenton—A Daring Operation—Important Work in the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Jan. 21, 1872.

The robbery of the old Trenton Bank on Sunday evening has occasioned great excitement here. The affair was well planned, but miscarried owing to the merest chance. Seven persons in all appear to have been concerned in the burglary. Some days ago they rented a building two doors from the banking-house, under the pretense that they intended setting up a millinery establishment. They then arranged a system of signals, by which, on the night of the burglary, those of the number who had obtained access to the bank, were warned of the approach of the watchman, and the necessity of caution in their operations. After the watchmen were bound and gagged, the robbers pried open the safe, and went to work assorting the bonds and other valuables they found in the outer compartments. These were the property of special depositors, and included Government, railway, and other bonds. Those which were registered were thrown aside, only those being taken which could be disposed of without detection. The bonds were in boxes alphabetically arranged, and the burglars commenced at both ends, working toward the middle. While engaged in their work the approach of the second watch was signaled by the line communicating with the building occupied by their accomplices. As he entered the door he was seized, but a lady, who was fortunately passing, saw the struggle and gave the alarm, causing the burglars to fly with such spoil as they had been able to secure.

So far as is known up to this time, the bonds carried off amount to about $25,000. The loss may, however, prove to be greater when all the depositors have been heard from. It is said that some valuable plate and jewelry were also carried off.

As yet no trace of the robbers has been found. The bank is to be congratulated upon as narrow an escape from the utter loss of all its tangible assets as was ever, perhaps, experienced by any similar institution.

OTHER MATTERS.

A State Temperance Convention will be held here this week, for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling in favor of a "Local Option" law, under which each community may decide for itself the question of license. Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and other distinguished gentlemen, are expected to be present, and the proceedings will, no doubt, have an important bearing on the temperance legislation of the session.

A bill is shortly to be introduced in the Legislature for the construction of another railroad between Sandy Hook and Long Branch. A bill to create a partisan Police Commission for Hoboken is before the House. Many of the Republican members indicate a disposition to oppose all propositions for the government of cities and towns by legislative commissions, and it is expected that this feeling will find very decided expression when the Jersey City Charter comes up for consideration.

LEGISLATIVE BILLS.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate creating an Insurance Department, charged with the control of insurance interests; also a bill to promote medical science in Hudson County, authorizing the delivery of bodies of persons dying unknown for surgical purposes. In the House bills were introduced creating a Bureau of Education in Jersey City. Also one repealing the Driggs Drainage Company for the Reclamation of Newark Meadows, one of last year's jobs. A bill was introduced in the House to tax the Erie Railroad property in Jersey City as other property is taxed. This will make a difference of $70,000 in favor of the State.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

How to Reduce Household Expenses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorials on economy in living are of great value to many of your readers, myself among the number. Some of the communications published, however, lack practicability. It is all well enough to advise people not to use tobacco or spirituous liquors; but you and I know, Mr. Editor, that some people will smoke and drink if they feel like it. What we want to know is how the housekeeper in moderate circumstances can reduce his expenses, without depriving himself or family of the comforts and luxuries that they have been accustomed to? Almost every housekeeper can give a hint on this subject; and, in the hope that others may be benefited by one I have adopted, (or rather the good lady who has charge of my household, i. e., my wife,) I make bold to trouble you with this communication.

In Pennsylvania there is an article in general use called "scrapple," or "scrappel," which is one of the best substitutes for meat that I know of. On coming to live in New-York I missed it very much, and, as a consequence, it cost us a large amount for mutton-chops, beef-steaks, &c., for breakfast, for which "scrapple" is excellent. My wife then brushed up her house-keeping and cookery lore, and resolved to make the article herself, which she does to perfection, and the result is, we have a delicious article of diet at a very small cost, which takes the place of meat for the morning meal, and which is, I believe, quite as nutritious, as I know it is more toothsome.

I don't wish to extend this communication, because I know the value of your space, but should any of your readers wish the recipe for making the article, I will be happy to get from my wife the exact proportion of each ingredient, and send you the result for publication. I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

EPICURE.

Reply to "Germania."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of 22d inst. appears an article by "Germania," who seems a person apparently without a tie of affection, or anything to cause him to live as a rational being, and who would wish, in the selfishness of his own solitary existence, to place himself before the public as an example for young men. Economy should be observed at all times, but we are all controlled by circumstances, connections, &c., in a greater or less degree, (and I am really sorry for "Germania" as his situation has seemingly made him morbid.) The statement that he does without certain dissipations is foolish and in bad taste, as he almost conveys the wish, had he the means; and conclusively, in weighing the value of his article, especially where he speaks disparagingly of the luxury of a wife, I would refer him to another column of your valuable journal, where he can read your extract from the sermon of Rev. Dr. DIX, from which he will learn that there is something to live for beside the foolish idea of forcing the community to think that his individual mode of living is either proper, Christianlike, or worthy to be set before the public as an example in any way.

UNITED GERMANY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

To Germania.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Oh, Germania, you are to be pitied, and from the bottom of my heart I pity you and all mysogynists. My income, to be sure, is $300 a year more than yours, but then I have a wife, a dear and loving companion, and a bright-eyed little boy. I, too, have "someting over" for worthy charity, for good musical treats or dramas, and my banker tells me of a "margin in my favor." When you rank a wife among the "luxuries" of smoking, drinking, card-playing, billiards and horse-racing, you do not "speak advisedly." I have a snug, cozy house where, after the labors of the day are over, I can repose in the society of a wife, and often dear friends also, while you "must go to your tent" in despair. Get married, oh, Germania, and be a man.

JOSH.

NEW-YORK CITY, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

A Policeman Beaten by Ruffians.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrolman AUGUSTUS WILLIARD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, ordered several disorderly men to move on from the corner of Sixteenth-street and Ninth-avenue. They refusing to obey, he attempted to arrest them, when they turned upon him, and, knocking him down, beat and kicked him in a most brutal manner about the head and body, inflicting very serious injuries. One of them snatched the officer's club from him, and struck him on the head with it with such fury as to break the weapon. Having utterly disabled the patrolman, they ran away and all escaped. WILLIARD was carried to his Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and after which he was taken home.

THE NEW LOAN.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the Negotiation of the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the resolution of Representative COX on Dec. 4, alleging that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly-authorized five per cent. bonds upon the market, had violated the law—say they considered this resolution in the same manner as if it had been adopted by the House, instead of as a simple reference to them for consideration. Upon their invitation, the Secretary of the Treasury and the mover of the resolution were both heard by the Committee in reference to it. The statement of the Secretary accompanied the report, as also that of Mr. JAY COOKE in reference to the subject.

The allegations of the resolution are: First, that this negotiation increased the bonded debt of the United States in defiance of law; Second, that the Secretary has expended more than one-half of one per cent. limited by law in the expenses of funding and loan. The first of these allegations is founded upon the following clause of the first section of the act authorizing the loan, viz.:

"But nothing in this act or in any other law now in force shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States."

The Committee are of opinion that this provision of the act has not been violated by any of the transactions recited above, or which have come to their knowledge. The Committee, after quoting the fourth section of the same law, say the clause which it is alleged has been violated must be construed in connection with that section, as well as with all other parts of the law, and the manifest object for which it was enacted. By the fourth section is disclosed the whole purpose of authorizing the issue of these bonds, and they can be issued for no other, nor can their proceeds be used for any other purpose than that specified in this section. All parts of this law must be construed together, and, if possible, be reconciled with each other and with the express design of the act, so that it shall not defeat itself. By this section it appears that the Secretary can negotiate the bonds authorized by this act for the sole purpose of redeeming the outstanding indebtedness of the United States, known as five-twenty bonds, and it is expressly provided in this fourth section that he may lawfully apply to such purpose of redemption such moneys in the Treasury of the United States as may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds the issue of which is provided for in this act. It is obvious that in order to make this application he must first negotiate the new bonds. He cannot take up the old bonds with the proceeds of the new ones unless he first sells the new bonds. He cannot first sell the new bonds without, in the process and while the act of obtaining and applying the proceeds is going on, increasing the public debt to the amount of the bond he first sells in order to obtain the proceeds with which to take up the old bond. The Committee know no process by which the provision of the law can be carried out without involving such a temporary increase of the public securities, and, therefore, are of opinion that the clause of law, which it is alleged the Secretary has in so doing violated, must be so construed as to permit of the carrying out the other requirements of the statute in this regard. No one can doubt that this salutary provision of the law, which it is alleged the Secretary has violated, was intended to take away from him the power of appropriating the proceeds of any of the bonds authorized by this statute to any other purpose than that of refunding the public debt, so that when the transaction was completed the public could be assured that the debt of the nation had not thereby been increased. It had the double object of limiting the authority of the Secretary in this regard, and strengthening the public credit, and was an assurance to the world that in offering this new bond we were not borrowers, but that, on the other hand, our policy and prosperity had so strengthened our credit that we were, so soon after the creation of our great indebtedness, enabled to enter upon the process of refunding, without increasing the same, at a much less rate of interest.

In the opinion of the Committee this clause of the statute had no other scope and effect, and was not intended to embarrass or cripple the efforts of the Secretary to carry out other provisions of the law, which simply provided that we should first negotiate the new loan, and after having done that should, with the proceeds redeem a corresponding amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the United States.

If the Secretary were confined by law to the redemption of the outstanding bonds by the money in the Treasury, and could only use the new bonds to replenish the Treasury and keep it in funds, for that purpose as well as for current expenses, still the construction of the clause, which it is alleged the Secretary has violated, must necessarily be the same as that put upon it in the negotiation of this loan, and which, in the opinion of the Committee, is the correct one. To the precise amount the public debt is increased by the sale of a new bond it is diminished by the depositary becoming a debtor to the Government, and the one balances the other, leaving the aggregate the same as before the transaction was commenced; but the Committee are of opinion that no such interpretation is necessary for the justification of the Secretary.

The second allegation of the resolution is that the Secretary has exceeded the one-half of one per cent. allowed by the Funding act for all expenses in placing the loan. The statement of the terms upon which this loan has been thus far negotiated, made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee, is the same as that submitted in his annual report. From that statement it appears that, after deducting from the aggregate sum which one half per cent. of the loan would amount to, all the expenses thus far attending its negotiation, such as advertising, preparing and printing the bonds, and that portion of it which had been paid to the national banks, and other agencies, for such negotiation of it as they had been able to make, the balance of said one half per cent., and no more, was by the arrangement with JAY COOKE & Co., paid to those parties who took the balance of the loan. If this statement is correct, and the Committee see no reason to doubt it, then it is apparent that the limitation of one-half per cent. has not been exceeded thus far in the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act, but a part of the agreement by which the balance of the loan was taken was in substance this: That the banks which took this loan for themselves, and those for whom they negotiated it, were to be designated as depositaries of the public money, and the proceeds of the bonds thus taken remain on deposit with said banks until used by the Secretary for the redemption of an equal amount of five-twenty bonds, for which they would not be required in ninety days.

The Committee are of opinion that the advantage thus derived by the banks for the use of the money during the time which must necessarily elapse between the conversion of the new bond into coin and the redemption of the old bond with that coin, can, in no fair interpretation of the funding account, be counted as a part of the expense which was limited by that act to one-half per cent. of the loan. It is given to such banks by the law that makes them depositaries, and not by the contract of the Secretary.

If the Secretary had received into the Treasury and locked up in its vaults a large amount of coin derived from the sale of these bonds, it would have resulted in disastrous consequences to the commercial world. Nothing could have accrued to the Treasury of the United States by the use of the money in the meantime, for the law prohibited its use by the Secretary for any other purposes, while it authorized him to leave it on deposit with these banks upon the conditions stated. If such deposit was of any advantage to the bank, it resulted from the provisions of the law and cannot be said to be illegal. The National Banking law authorized him to leave it on deposit. The law authorized him to make such regulations governing the deposits as he should deem fit, and he made the regulations which have been stated and for the reasons given. The Committee say at the conclusion of their report, of which the above is a mere synopsis: In the opinion of the Committee, he was not only authorized so to do by law, but these deposits were necessary, if he would carry out the provisions of the Funding act in a manner that would least disturb the money market and the business of the country. In thus using the banks, he has followed the precedent of his predecessors, who have made use of them in effecting all of the loans authorized by the Government since their establishment, and it is worthy of note that this is the first loan ever effected by the United States at a less cost than one per cent. The Committee have confined themselves to a consideration of the authority in law for the acts of the Secretary thus far in effecting the loan. The wisdom of these measures may safely be left to the public judgment upon the result. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt, nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law.

The Murderer Botts.

BOTTS, in proof of his marriage with Mrs. WILSON, now produces seven affidavits from his children, mother, and other relatives and friends, that Mrs. WILSON had been introduced to them as his wife, and that they had been under the belief that she was such. BOTTS is not, and does not pretend to be, resigned to the carrying out of the sentence, and will resist to the last moment. He still clings to the hope that he may be respited. His counsel was with him for some time on Sunday, but it is not known whether any new steps are proposed by them.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Amnesty Completely Muddled in the Senate.

Important Business in the House—The Affairs of the District Government—A Row Over the New-Orleans Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Amnesty got before the Senate at 2 o'clock today, and the two hours and a half of debate that followed did not inspire anybody to prophesy an early termination to the subject. Mr. SAWYER read a speech to show why he should vote against Mr. SUMNER's proposition to amend the Civil Rights bill, though he favored the passage of the latter as a separate measure. There was an exciting struggle over a motion made by Mr. ROBERTSON to postpone the bill for the purpose of taking up the House Amnesty bill passed a few days ago. The object of this motion was to get rid of Mr. SUMNER's amendment, as well as one other which was adopted before the holiday recess. It would, indeed, place the whole subject back where it was in the Senate when the bill now under discussion was first taken up at the beginning of the session. It would be a sort of test question upon Mr. SUMNER's bill, without a direct vote upon it. The motion was not decided today, and it is not certain that it will be to-morrow. If the bill is postponed, and the new bill taken up, it is difficult to see what would be gained by the friends of amnesty, because Mr. SUMNER could move his amendment again, and the same debate would have to be gone over again. There is a good deal of disquiet manifested that the debate should continue so long, after it is certain every Senator has made up his mind how he will vote, and there is talk of a night session, to sit it out, and decide the question and have it out of the way. If the new bill should take the place of the one now before the Senate, it would lead to a debate by those opposing amnesty, to stave off another direct vote till some other changes were possible.

SENECA STONE.

GARRETT DAVIS tried to make his Seneca stone speech today, and because his request to have the other business of the Senate set aside for him to read an attack on the President met with some opposition, he got in a passion. He was, however, restored to his normal condition by the united efforts of the two Senators from Ohio, and on appeal from Mr. THURMAN he concluded to withdraw his speech and make it at some other time. He said he was ready and wanted to make his speech now. He did not care what became of his resolution after he had made his speech. All he wanted was to lead the Senate into a violent debate, and he expected his resolution would do it. Such were some of the candid confessions which he so far forgot his part as to make. When his resolution gets before the Senate it will bring up the question, among others, of the right of the Senate to make investigations looking toward impeachment of the President.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President today withdrew the name of Ex-Senator WILLARD WARNER, who was some time since nominated for the post of Collector of Customs at Mobile. This is understood as a concession for peace in the party in that State, though whether it will result in securing it remains to be seen. Bargains with such men as have led the opposition to Mr. WARNER usually fail.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Gen. BUTLER got in his Indemnity bill in the House today, as predicted in these dispatches. There are several anti-Tariff bills, and bills providing for general amnesty, although there is no chance that the House will move in that matter again this session. Mr. McCLELLAND, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for an immediate resumption of specie payments, with an utter disregard of consequences as its leading feature. A new Constitutional amendment was presented providing that members of both Houses of Congress shall be ineligible to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, is persistent with his pet idea for rendering naturalized citizens eligible under the Constitution for the Presidency. He brought it forward today for the third time, and on a motion to suspend the rules, secured for it, to the astonishment of everybody, a majority vote for it, but a good deal smaller one than was necessary to suspend the rules. The Democrats very generally voted for it. A good many Republicans also gave it their vote, accepting congratulations as they did so in a way that showed they looked upon it as a good joke. After the call of the States for bills, Mr. HALE's bill, which has been hanging fire since last Monday was sent to the Committee on Ways and Means by a large vote. The bill is for the relief of our shipping interests, and removes the imposts upon materials used in the construction of vessels, including, of course, iron. It is by no means certain that the bill will not be reported back and pass the House in essentially its present shape, as the reference is considered favorable.

MR. VANCE RETIRES.

Mr. THURMAN announced today, during the debate upon the Amnesty bill, that VANCE, of North Carolina, had resigned his claim to a seat in the Senate, and had given up the contest entirely. As an amendment to the Amnesty bill was passed the other day with the sole object of keeping him from any benefits that the passage of the bill might have otherwise conferred upon his contest, Mr. THURMAN seemed to think that no reason remained for not passing the last House bill without amendment. The resignation of VANCE will open up a new set of questions about the North Carolina Senatorship. Gen. ABBOTT will claim it; and it is not certain but the Governor and the Legislature of the State will each send another, since each claims the legal right to fill the vacancy.

THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

As was fully expected by all who read the items charged by the newspapers here for advertising for the new District Government, on Saturday, which passed in the Deficiency Appropriation bill of the District Legislature, on that day, the matter came up in the House today on the presentation of a petition by Mr. FARNSWORTH, praying for an investigation into the affairs of the District Government. There was quite an ebullition of virtue in consequence, particularly on the Democratic side, who in their utter poverty of campaign ammunition are quick to turn everything to partisan account. The motion to investigate was warmly supported by Mr. DAWES, who announced it as his notion that the Republicans could afford to probe their own sores as well as those of the other side. After some sharp discussion in which the local Government was variously indicted, the petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia as the proper body to undertake the investigation. This is in the right direction. The Governor and Board of Public Works profess to be entirely ready to meet it, so far as they are concerned, and they will probably be able to show that a great deal of clamor that has been raised has proceeded from unworthy motives. And if they have not conducted their work so as to be able to meet the proposed investigation then they ought to be shown up. The body most likely to be hurt in the proposed investigation is the Lower House of the District Legislature, just adjourned, and the only body which is elected by universal franchise, as it now exists, in the District of Columbia. That some of its members are corrupt is fully believed; and it will doubtless be proven on the investigation, that the nearer the power gets to the people in this District the more corrupt it becomes, a fact every local Government here for six years past has proven.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole today, for the first time this session, on the appropriation bills in charge of Mr. GARFIELD. He first reported the bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses attending the reception of the coming Japanese Embassy. A disposition was manifested by the Democrats to oppose it, McKINNEY, of Ohio, insisting upon the curious objection that, if the Japanese were gentlemen, they would insist upon themselves paying the expenses attending their reception by the United States. After Gen. BANKS had explained the universal custom of other nations in similar cases, the appropriation was made, with but few dissenting votes. The Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees were unanimous in their indorsement of this bill.

THE NEW-ORLEANS TROUBLES.

A bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Committee to investigate the New-Orleans troubles caused quite a discussion in the House. Mr. FARNSWORTH did not want the Committee to go to New-Orleans, and placed himself in what shortly became an unpleasant predicament by insisting that there was nothing for it to do there, and that Congress could do nothing with its report. Mr. SHELDON agreed with FARNSWORTH, and thought the opposing factions would get along better if they were let alone. Mr. GARFIELD replied that the conduct of the United States officials in connection with this matter, did need investigation, even if the State officers were immaculate. Mr. BECK, who had voted against the appointment of the Investigating Committee, made an excited speech, which indicated that he had changed his mind. Mr. SYPHER, another Louisiana representative, drew a highly-colored picture of the seat of war in his home, and thought that a committee could find something to do there. Mr. DAWES followed in one of his characteristic speeches, demanding that the evil-doers be dragged into the light, no matter whose party friends they were, and there is no doubt but that he expressed the sentiments of a majority of the Republicans. In the course of his remarks he defended the President from the charge that he was opposed to the investigation. Mr. VOORHEES delivered a speech which he has been trying for some days to find an opportunity for, and made a partisan attack on the Reconstruction laws, to which Mr. SHELLABARGER replied. This called Mr. BECK to his feet again, and he proceeded to exaggerate the figures of the Southern debts in a reckless way, which called several members to their feet, but to whom he refused, in the most discourteous terms to listen. At this point the excitement in the House was increased by the reading of a telegram from New-Orleans, sent to Mr. KERR, announcing that the State-house was in possession of a mob. The debate was continued at some length, and with a great deal of excitement upon the questions brought forward by the speech of Mr. VOORHEES, entirely of a party character. The expenses of investigation were provided for.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The important subjects brought before the Senate this morning were the Postal Telegraph bill, reported back from the Post-office Committee by Mr. RAMSEY, which was placed on the calendar, and the bill setting aside the Yellowstone Valley as a public park, reported back from the Committee on Public lands. On this bill Mr. POMEROY failed to get immediate action, and he withdrew the report to introduce it at another time. This bill proposes to preserve from spoliation, in the same way as was done in the case of the Yosemite, this valley of the Geysers—explored by Prof. HAYDEN last Summer. The whole of the tract to be set apart is higher than the top of Mount Washington, and is valueless for agricultural or mining purposes.

MR. EDMUNDS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. EDMUNDS was compelled to give up his civil service speech today for other duties outside the Senate Chamber. He will, therefore, have to wait till amnesty is decided, unless the courtesy of the Senate is extended specially to him, in view of the impossibility of his keeping the floor today.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Queen of Greece has been safely delivered of a son.

WM. H. BLOSSOM, an old Californian, died in San Francisco yesterday morning.

Col. B. F. WASHINGTON, editor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, is reported to be dying.

First Lieut. W. V. SPENCER, Thirteenth Infantry, has resigned.

The German War Office is about to establish a military school at Metz.

The German Government refuses to join in the European movement to suppress the International Society.

President THIERS has decided not to participate in the Assembly debates except on important occasions.

The subscription-books for the New-York loan will open in London to-morrow and close on Friday.

The Grand Duke was received at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday, by the Governor, and afterward left for the East.

ALFRED B. ANDREW, of Montague, Mass., sixty-two years of age, committed suicide on Sunday, in a fit of insanity.

The Union Pacific Railroad is blockaded westward to an unknown extent. Three trains for the West are lying at Cheyenne.

Commissioner DOUGLAS will, in a day or two, make a final decision on the Central Railroad case.

The work of putting Forts Sumter and Moultrie in a defensible condition will be begun immediately.

It is believed that M. GREVY, the President of the Assembly, will be chosen Vice-President of the French Republic.

The sentiment among the Gentiles and liberal Mormons against the admission of Utah is assuming positive and formidable shape.

Remonstrances have been made in all parts of Spain against the suppression of International Society meetings.

The business before the Maine Legislature is being pressed forward rapidly, and everything indicates a short session.

President THIERS hourly receives gratifying evidences of public confidence from all quarters.

One BRISTOL, from California, going to St. Clair, Penn., was found in a saloon-car from Philadelphia, yesterday, with his throat cut.

Lieut.-Commander ALFRED T. MAHAN is ordered to the receiving ship at New-York, vice H. O. MULLAN on waiting orders.

The freedmen employed on the Georgia and South Carolina rice plantations intend petitioning Congress not to repeal the duty on rice.

WM. CORNELL and a team of horses were killed yesterday at Nimrod's Station by the Niagara Express train on the Central Railroad.

HERMAN O. GLADE, the Chicago Alderman convicted of receiving a bribe, was sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment and fined $100.

A caucus of Spanish Senators and Deputies has resolved to support Señor ZORILLA for President of the Cortes. Señor HERRERA is the candidate of the Ministry.

LAURA LA FORCE GORDAN, who was a candidate for the California Senate, will be nominated for Vice-President on the WOODHULL Presidential ticket.

The temperance bill in the Missouri Legislature, making saloon-keepers responsible for damage to customers, is meeting great opposition.

The President has made the following New-York nominations for Revenue Collectors: For Thirty-first District, NELSON MORRILL; for the Twenty-second District, JOHN A. PLACE.

A letter from the Secretary of the Japanese Legation to the authorities of Vassar College, requests the privilege of visiting that institution in company with the Japanese Embassy. The letter says nothing about leaving any of the Japanese Princesses there.

The trial of the prisoners for the murder of the hostages in Paris during the reign of the Commune has terminated, and their sentences have been promulgated. GENTON, an alleged murderer of the French hostages, is condemned to death; FRANCOIS is banished to Cayenne for life; LATOUR-FORTIN for twenty years, and RUMOIN for ten years. Eight others are expatriated.

Dismembered Poland.

A number of Polish exiles, resident in this City, of whom there are about 2,500, last evening celebrated the anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1863. Brief addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. ALFBUTE, Mr. LENDZJESKI, and others, reviewing the repeated struggles of the Poles to regain national independence, and reiterating the national sentiment that the cause of Poland is not yet lost.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The poet WHITTIER, last week, wrote to Mr. SUMNER: "Amnesty for rebels and a guarantee of safety for the freedmen should go together."

The bill to admit in the Courts of Kentucky the testimony of all parties, without regard to race, color or previous condition, was passed by the Senate of that State on the 19th inst., by a vote of yeas 20, nays 14.

The Omaha *Tribune* says that there is no truth in the report, telegraphed East, that Gov. JAMES, of Nebraska, is to be impeached. It says that all the insinuations against him are prompted by the disappointment of schemers whom his fidelity has foiled.

The Judiciary Committee of the Ohio Legislature have agreed to report back and recommend the passage of a bill for the Constitutional Convention in that State, which provides for the election of delegates on the first Monday in April, and the Convention to meet the first Tuesday in May.

A Richmond letter says that the Virginia Senate proposes to appropriate a small sum of money to the erection of marble slabs over the graves of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, and Judge EDMUND PENDLETON, of Caroline, whose resting-places beneath the sacred soil are now without the commonest mark.

The Columbus *Statesman* publishes a communication from a prominent Democrat of Central Ohio, setting forth a patent new plan "to beat GRANT," the same being the nomination of a National Reform People's ticket, to consist of Hon. WM. S. GROESBECK, of Ohio, for President, and Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

Hon. BEN. H. HILL has been making another long speech in Georgia. He reviewed his political course during the past sixteen years; said that during all that time he had been zealously striving to "arrest the progress of revolution;" and advised that now they should all blot out the spirit of intolerance and recognize and obey the Constitution as amended, and go to work and get control of their own affairs.

The Commissioners of West Virginia report that they find their State liable for but $953,360 of the old debt of Virginia, taking the ground that the benefits conferred, and not territory and population, should be the basis of an adjustment. The debt of Virginia Jan. 1, 1861, was $31,778,867, and all but $2,650,330 of the amount was expended within the present State of Virginia for canals, railroads, turnpikes, plank-roads and bridges.

Col. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE, of Philadelphia, has accepted a "Republican reform" nomination for the Senate of Pennsylvania, against Hon. HENRY W. GRAY, the regular Republican candidate. The Democrats will probably support him. The election is to fill a vacancy caused by death in the Fourth District, which gave a Republican majority of 7,458 in October. In his letter, Col. McCLURE pledges himself to support the principles, the policy and the organization of the Republican Party, and announces that he could accept no candidacy that would endanger Republican success in the Senate, or in the State or nation.

Gov. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has published an address to the colored people of his State, and it has been indorsed by the Republican members of the Legislature, advising them not to yield to the enticement of agents who are endeavoring to persuade them to emigrate to other States, and saying to them: "I feel satisfied that there is no better place under the sun than North Carolina for the honest, industrious colored man and woman. Thousands of acres of as fertile land as can be found anywhere are embraced within our limits. Good health abounds here to as great an extent as in any State of the Union. The Kuklux klans having been suppressed, good order and quietude will soon, if it does not now, reign supreme in our midst. Labor is as much needed here as anywhere else."

Senator McCreery's Views on Impromptu Speaking.

In accordance with the usual custom in Kentucky Senator elect McCREERY gave a dinner to the members of the Legislature of that State and others on the evening of the 18th inst. And in responding to a toast in his honor he said that he considered an after-dinner speech the greatest humbug of modern times. The fashion was an innovation upon the good, old-time customs of the fathers. There had been, he said, a great deal of good, old, hard sense in the thousands of years behind us, but none of it had ever sanctioned after-dinner speeches. They were about as useless and empty as the empty decanter from which they drew their inspiration. He said said that inspiration was all bosh; hard work does it all; and if there is any young man here to-night who has set himself down to wait, or any old man who has been waiting for the last forty years, for this thing of inspiration to come skipping along and make him great, I say to him now, get up and go to work, and work hard and long and steady, and, by the time you are ready to step into your grave, people will begin to say that you are a genius, and commence to think that you are one of those lucky fellows who have been blessed by that blessed thing called inspiration. There's where your inspiration comes in. That's the nearest approach to inspiration that I know of, and, if you want it, you can go home to-night, get sober, and commence at daylight in the morning upon a sixty years' work for it.

Election of Yale Class Orator and Poet.

Saturday afternoon E. S. LINES, of Naugatuck, was elected class orator, by the Senior Class in Yale College, and D. N. BEACH, of South Orange, N. J., poet. Messrs. Cragin, Curtis, J. K. Dubois, C. P. Smith and Wilcox, were elected Presentation-day Committee, and Messrs. Campbell, Howard and F. T. Dubois Class-cup Committee. Messrs. Baldwin, Boomer, Bradley, Delavan, Kirkham, Parsons and Robertson were elected a committee to make arrangements for the promenade concert next Summer.

Jersey City Police.

Capt. McHORNEY and Sergt. ROBBINS, at the Central Office at Jersey City, were yesterday arrested on charges of false imprisonment, and held in bail to appear before the Grand Jury. The charges are made not for the purpose of punishing the officers, who acted under orders, but to decide the rights of citizens and the duties of policemen. THOMAS GIBSON, on Saturday night, was arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and his friends went before Civil Justice DAVIS, signed a bail-bond for $800, and the Justice gave a release. This discharge was taken to the Station-house, but the officers refused to acknowledge it, and held the prisoner. It is proposed to test the right of the Police to hold a man over night without taking him before a Justice, and also, as to whether other Justices cannot act in cases coming under the Police as well as Police Justices.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received early supplies of that invaluable handbook, the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1872. Very few persons interested in European affairs can afford to dispense with this store-house of information. It contains full particulars about the reigning houses of Europe, the population of all countries in the world, the form of government, the value of industries, &c., &c. Mr. BRENTANO has also, with his usual enterprise, imported early copies of GUSTAVE DORE's new work on London, and will receive any orders. *Punch's Almanac & Pocket Book* will also be found on his well-filled counters.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co., No. 405 Broadway, knowing that the excessive duty of fifty and sixty per cent. now imposed on umbrellas has greatly encouraged smuggling, and in order to compete successfully with those who, by their connection with the various vessels entering this port, are enabled to smuggle silk umbrellas, have made a reduction of fully twenty-five per cent. on this class of goods. They are encouraged in this course by information derived from their customers to the effect that silk umbrellas can now be purchased from them at as a low a figure as they can be brought direct from Europe.—*Evening Mail.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE CORAL SETS, INCLUDING
BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &C.
ALSO,
SHELL JEWELRY IN GREAT VARIETY
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder cannot be excelled for making light, sweet Rolls, Biscuits, Waffles, Corn Bread, &c. It is always ready and reliable.—*Advertisement.*

Sudden Changes in the Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities.

A Valuable Stone-Quarry Farm for sale—Winston Station, West Line Railroad, N. J., one hour from New-York. Also several valuable farms. CONDICT & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

Wedding, Visiting, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Badges, &c. J. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.— Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $1. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 26 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SIMPSON—VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. E. Morrison, No. 229 West 25th-st., by Rev. Albert Vail, JOSEPH SIMPSON, formerly of County Sligo, Ireland, to ELEANORA R., youngest daughter of the late Dr. James T. Valentine, of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1872, suddenly, of congestive pneumonia, Mr. CROWEL ADAMS, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 102 West 42d-st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BABCOCK.—On Monday, 22d inst., in the 52d year of his age, Dr. NATHANIEL BABCOCK.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 700 Broadway, on Wednesday, 24th inst., 10½ A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 243 F. & A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, NATHANIEL BABCOCK. By order

GEORGE W. DILKS, W. M.

JOSEPH A. COOK, Secretary.

BARNARD.—At Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 20, Judge ROBERT A. BARNARD, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 23, from his late residence.

BROOKE.—At Manchester, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 21, HARRIET R., widow of Pierce B. Brooke, in her 53d year.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, near Paterson, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Paterson on arrival of train leaving New-York at 10 o'clock. Friends invited to attend without further notice.

BOWDEN.—In Stratford, Conn., Jan. 21, Miss AMELIA J. BOWDEN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Bowden, D. D., formerly Professor in Columbia College.

BEDFORD.—At Glenham, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 20, EDWARD H. BEDFORD, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 20, EVA ARTHUR, daughter of James C. and Annie L. Brown, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of W. H. Arthur, Esq., No. 46 First-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CADY.—At Schenectady, Jan. 21, Mrs. ANTHONY W. MORSE, youngest daughter of Gen. Jay Cady.

ELLIS.—At Cranford, N. J., on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, 1872, GEORGE DOUGLAS, infant son of Frank A. and Elizabeth C. Ellis, aged 8 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Union-av., Cranford, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FAY.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, THEODORE, son of Augustus and Lottie Fay, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, Jan. 24, from late residence, No. 109 Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HALLECK.—The remains of the late Major-Gen. HENRY WAGER HALLECK, U. S. A., will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery Thursday, Jan. 25. Services at Mortuary Chapel, Green-Wood, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAWKS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, James Pott, No. 30 East 12th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 20, OLIVIA, widow of the late Rev. Francis L. Hawks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, DAVID S. JACKSON, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's Church, 99th-st. and Broadway, today, (Tuesday,) 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

MEACHAM.—Suddenly, Saturday, Jan. 20, EDWARD PAGE, second son of John H. and Mary E. Meacham, in the 15th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 62 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEWTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, TRUMAN C. NEWTON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 232 West 22d-st.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 22, JAMES H., Jr., youngest son of James H. and Emma Sackett, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

STARR.—On Monday, Jan. 22, WILLIAM S. STARR, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 231 West 11th-st.

SUTHERLAND.—On Monday morning, 22d January, Mr. WM. ALLEN SUTHERLAND, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his father, No. 457 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JULIEN'S
HYDRASTIN COMPOUND
IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY IN
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS.

This compound has been tested in thousands of cases of chronic disease, a large proportion of which had been pronounced incurable, and invariably with the most gratifying results. We append a testimonial of cure.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

Dr. Julien, No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Having been for many years a great sufferer from kidney disease and consequent weakness, and bad health, I feel it but justice due you to acknowledge my complete restoration to health by the agency of your valuable preparation, Julien's Hydrastin Compound. I have gained ten or fifteen pounds in flesh during the time I have used your medicine.

Respectfully yours,
W. T. GENDAR,
Residence, No. 121 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

For sale by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., N. Y., and by druggists everywhere.

CLOTHING.

At B. MINTZ'S, No. 422 4th-av., above 29th-st., ladies and gents will be astonished at the prices B. MINTZ pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; $10 to $50 for silk dresses; for gents' clothing 50 per cent. more paid than by any other dealers. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

TEETH EXTRACTED UNDER FRESH gas, and all dental operations performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms at our unequaled POPULAR DENTAL INSTITUTE, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, opposite Association Hall and the Academy of Design. DR. WAIT & SON.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, REASONABLE prices. Ladies' gold watches, $40, $50 and $60 each. Diamond Rings, $25, $45, $60 to $500 each. Jewelry and watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 25; whole tickets $25, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Proceedings at the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—The Mayor's Message—A Committee to Investigate the City and County Accounts.

Yesterday the two Boards of Aldermen were in session and transacted considerable business. The following is a report of the proceedings:

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, President COCHRANE in the Chair. He said he would announce the Standing Committees of the Board to-day by handing a list of them to the Clerk.

A petition of JOHN F. TROW for a share of the public printing was received and referred.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, which was referred to President COCHRANE, Mr. CONNER, Mr. FALCONER, Mr. MARTIN and Mr. VAN SCHAICK, to proceed to Albany to carry out the recommendations of the message, but that before they go they report to the Board their views upon the subject:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

To the Common Council:

The charter of this City will undoubtedly be amended by the Legislature. That body is now controlled by a large and harmonious majority of members of one political faith. There is every reason to be assured that this majority will pass amendments without the necessity of an act being hampered by compromises or weakened in system by concessions such as necessarily had to be made in 1870–71, for the purpose of securing any amendments at all. The Mayor, therefore, respectfully recommends to you that a select committee from each Board be duly appointed to draft and propose to the Legislature any desired amendments to the Charter. A similar course was adopted in 1830, when the first legislative interference with the ancient chartered rights of the City occurred. Several times subsequently the Common Council memorialized the Legislature upon the subject of Charter Amendments. The Mayor sends a copy of the first proceeding taken by the Common Council, and in 1830, as exhibiting the precedent. It is manifestly proper that a Common Council chosen under the circumstances of the last election, should receive from the Legislature a more earnest hearing than that honorable body will accord to merely voluntary associations, which, however patriotic in motive and skillful to suggest municipal measures, do not take their origin directly from the people.

Without being invidious, it may be also added that among the members of the Common Council are four who have been Presidents of one of the Boards of Aldermen in prior years; another member who has been Chairman of Commerce in Congress, a Surveyor of the Port and Attorney-General of the State; one who has been a member of the Department of Education; another attached to the Department of Charities and Correction; another was formerly Street Commissioner; another has been for three years identified with measures of Public Health; another was for many years honorably and serviceably connected with the Department of Police; another has been for fifteen years, not only a City editor, but an Albany correspondent, and his memory is really encyclopedic on municipal affairs; and there are other Aldermen and Assistants who, although never having held public trusts, are distinguished as bankers, manufacturers and lawyers; and, indeed, two of them have, as private citizens, conspicuously aided the commercial and material development of the City. It is, therefore, additionally appropriate from individual points of view, and because of the practical experience thus available, that your body should act as recommended.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

With the message the Mayor sent extracts from the Minutes of the Common Council of Jan. 26, 1830, submitting amendments to the City charter.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, The imperfect investigations already made have convinced the public that corruption has permeated almost every department of the City and County of New-York, and

Whereas, the examination heretofore made by the Committee appointed for that purpose has been necessarily imperfect on account of the refusal of the Common Council to grant to such Committee the power to send for persons and papers; and

Whereas, The present members of the Board were elected as Reformers upon the pledge that they should exert their utmost exertions to thoroughly reform whatever abuses have heretofore existed in the affairs of the City and County of New-York; and

Whereas, Such investigation is earnestly demanded by the Democratic Party of said City and County, as well as by the vast majority of citizens irrespective of party, it is therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the transactions of the Government of the said City and County, and to report to this Board whatever frauds or irregularities have been committed, and whatever abuses still exist, and to examine and report what measures can be taken to punish those persons or officials who may be found to have been guilty of corruption or improper conduct, with the view to prevent the recurrence of such conduct in the future; and that such committee have full power to send for persons and papers and to employ counsel, and take such legal advice in the matter as may be necessary.

Alderman WILDER offered the following resolutions, which were tabled:

Resolved, That the current, entire expenses of carrying on the City Government during the present year, including the deficiency for 1871, should be raised by taxes to be levied for the year 1872, and that the rate of taxation should be so far advanced as to assure the collection of an amount sufficient for that purpose.

Resolved, That the deficiency for 1871 should be recognized and provided for only to the extent of all claims for services actually performed, and materials or supplies furnished at reasonable rates, and that the Heads of Departments, having incurred liabilities exceeding the sums set apart for them by the Board of Apportionment, should be held responsible for the consequences of their illegal acts.

Resolved, That we accordingly and respectfully ask of the Legislature now in session not to legalize past violations of the law, but to enforce these principles.

Mr. MEHRBACK offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, It was provided under the law of the State of New-York, passed April 26, 1870, that the Controller of the City of New-York should issue no greater amount of accumulated debt bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York than necessary for the payment of whatever claims may have been adjusted by the said Controller previous to the passage of said act, except liabilities for printing, advertising, and for the Street and Croton Departments; therefore,

Resolved, That the Controller of the City of New-York be and hereby is requested to communicate to this Board the amount of bonds issued by the then Controller under said law, with a list of claims adjusted by him, the name of each claimant and the amount of each and every claim, and where assigned, the name of the assignee and person preceding each claim, together with the date of the adjustment and payment of each claim.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, President HALL in the chair. All the members were present. The Journeymen Co-operative Printers' Association sent in a communication asking for the proper share of the public printing, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. The Mayor sent in a communication similar to that sent to the other Board, which was ordered to be inserted in the minutes, and made the special order for the next meeting. A resolution was referred requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board how many clerks and attachés it was entitled to by law, and what power they possess in relation to the salaries of such persons.

The Board adopted resolutions rescinding resolutions heretofore passed, authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to lower their tracks and lay additional tracks north of Forty-second-street. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Railroads to examine into the regulations and practices respecting the running of freight-cars over the Harlem Railroad, below Forty-second-street, and to report whether any further legislation is necessary. A resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to inform the Board what newspapers have been designated Corporation papers, and by what authority the *Sunday Democrat* obtained a judgment against the City for $26,000 for advertising.

The Special Committee appointed relative to the salaries of the employes in the Clerk's office, reported that there are twenty-one clerks in the office, drawing, in the opinion of the Committee, large and excessive salaries and performing little or no service therefor; the Committee, therefore, recommend that the number of employes in said office be reduced to nine, at an annual expense of $16,500. The Committee propose the following salaries to be paid:

Clerk, $7,500; Deputy, $5,500; First Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Second Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Third Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Fourth Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Fifth Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Sixth Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Recording Clerk, $2,500; Stenographer, $3,000; Journal Clerk, $3,000; Index Clerk, $2,500; General Clerk, $2,500; Official Reporter, $3,500; Messenger, $1,800; Assistant Messenger, $1,800; Messenger to the President, $2,500; Sergeant-at-Arms, $2,500; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, $2,500; Doorkeeper, $1,800; Reader, $1,800. Which was laid over.

The residents of the Twenty-second Ward sent in a communication, which was referred, asking the Common Council to give them every half hour, or at least every hour at night, one car on the Eighth-avenue line from Forty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Adjourned.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Close of the Testimony—Summing Up.

The Murray-Coulter case was continued before Judge BRADY and a jury, yesterday. REYNOLDS FECHTER, a broker of the Equitable Insurance Company, testified that, immediately prior to the election, he had a consultation with the defendant COULTER, in which the latter said he was bound to be elected, even if the votes came from ——. COULTER contradicted the testimony of RUGGINS, the proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, to the effect that COULTER had asked for a private room with an open grate, or had occupied any such room. Mr. STOUGHTON summed up the case on behalf of COULTER, and Mr. PORTER will sum up on behalf of the plaintiff, MURRAY, today.

The Beard Contested Will—The Case Decided by the Surrogate—The Paper Admitted to Probate.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday rendered his opinion in the matter of the contested will of WM. BEARD, deceased, in which he decides to admit the paper propounded to probate. The case has been before the Court for a year past, and a large amount of testimony has been taken, duly reported from time to time. Mr. BEARD was a well-known builder of this City, and at the time of his death was about seventy years. He left a property valued at about $60,000. His death occurred in July, 1870, and under singular circumstances, as he disappeared from home, and his body was subsequently found floating in the North River. The inference was that he had committed suicide while laboring under a fit of insanity. By a will executed Oct. 19, 1869, the testator devised his property to his children, consisting of one son and three daughters, the larger portion of which was given to the son. The will was contested by one of the daughters, upon the ground mainly that at the time of its execution the testator was of unsound mind. The Surrogate's opinion which is a formidable document of eighty printed pages, bears evidence that the questions at issue have been carefully considered.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market opened yesterday, Jan. 22, with a better feeling, the sales at the Exchange not only being very largely attended but meeting with a much better success than was expected, nearly all the property offered being disposed of, and at good figures. The following is in brief a review of the transactions, the details in regard to which will be found below in the summary appended: MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction to close an interest, sold the four-story brown-stone front building and lot on Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel and running through to Crosby-street, known as the Helmbold drug-store, for $146,000, the purchaser of the property being Mr. H. BEADEL; price was considered a very fair one. The same firm at a receiver's sale, by order of THEODORE M. DAVIS, Esq., receiver of the Ocean National Bank, also sold real estate as follows, the title to which was vested in that institution: Four-story and basement brown-stone front, building and lot on the south-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, lately occupied by the bank sold for $40,050 to Mr. A. B. ESO; and 9 building lots on the north-west corner of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; sold at prices ranging from $5,025 to $7,027 each, the buyer being J. MCADAM. Messrs. MULLER & Co. also offered at auction a plot of land containing about three city lots, located on Broadway, between Dyckman and Academy streets, and forming a part of the Dyckman tract, which, although several bids were received, was not sold. In addition to the above, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of a leasehold property, embracing a four-story brick house and lot, located on the west side of Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, for $10,800; purchaser, HENRY MCSHANE. This sale closed the business of the day. The following auction sale was made at the Exchange on Saturday by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., an allusion to which was inadvertently omitted yesterday: Plot of land 60.3 by 219 by 60.5 by 222, situate on the west side of the Boulevard, 111 feet north of Ninety-ninth-street, and running through to Eleventh-avenue. Sold by order of the Superior Court in an action of foreclosure, under the direction of JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Esq., referee, and purchased by BROWN & BASSETT, plaintiffs in the suit, for $25,000. For today, at the Exchange, several legal sales are announced, particulars in reference to which were given yesterday, and as the property to be sold is comparatively of little value, further mention is unnecessary.

RECORDED TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of of $25,000 and over, and leases, have recently been placed on record, the lists being taken from the *Real Estate Record*, of Saturday, Jan. 20:

TRANSFERS.

Allen-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.8x87.6, h. and l.; Moritz Gerber to Charles Guntzer, Jan. 15	$32,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Greene-st., 25x125, h. and l.; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., (Ref.) to Margaret, wife of Robert Main, Jan. 10	34,000
Division-st., n. w. corner Suffolk-st., 49.3x73.2, h. and l. (irreg.); William J. Gessner, of Yonkers, to John B. Smith, Jan. 16	68,000
Essex-st., w. s., 50.8 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x87.8, h. and l.; Henry Immen and John Stemme to Simon Cohen and wife, Jan. 12	32,000
Pearl-st., n. s., rear of No. 163 Pearl-st., and of No. 63 Wall-st., 24.10x73.4, irregular John Jones Schermerhorn et al., to Wm. C. Schermerhorn, ⅓ part, Jan. 9	28,250
21st-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x½ block, h. and l., executor of John Howland to Rosalie Heiser, Jan. 15	40,000
38th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.; James M. Coburn to James Emott, Jan. 9	50,000
42d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.4, h. and l.; 42d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.4, h. and l.; Joseph W. Duryea to Solomon Jessurum, subject to mortgages, with interest from Dec. 1, 1870, for $39,000, Jan. 13	33,000
53d-st., n. s., 426.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l.; John C. Donnelly to Solomon Coleman, Jan. 16	41,000
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100.5x50.6x113.10, Bernard Duffy to Alvin J. Johnson, Jan. 10	28,000
68th-st., s. s., 70 feet w. of Madison-av., 75x100.5, Patrick McBride to Griffith Rowe, (Dec. 7, 1871,) Jan. 10	60,000
72d-st., n. s., 149 ft. e. of 9th-av., 54x102.2; 73d-st., s. s., 146 ft. e. of 9th-av., 49.10x102.2, Rupert G. Story, of Brooklyn, to Augustus F. Holly, Jan. 16	34,000
126th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 37.6x100.10, h. and l., Ann, wife of Thomas Holt to Henry Stoney, of West Farms, Jan. 10	25,000
Greenwich-av., (Nos. 115 and 117,) n. w. corner Jane-st., 45.10x88.2, (irregular,) James Gilmore to John Riker, (Dec. 30, 1871,) Jan. 16	42,100
Madison-av., n. e. corner 79th-st., 102.2x77, heirs of Isaac McGay to Daniel Green, Jan. 15	70,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner 79th-st., 42.2x77, h. and l., Daniel Green to Abram P. S. Kimore, of Great Neck, Queens County, N. Y., Jan. 15	112,000
Madison-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77, h. and l., Daniel Green to Ira E. Doying, Jan. 15	50,000
Madison-av., e. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77, h. and l., Daniel Green to Jas. Fitzgerald, Jan. 15	36,300
1st-av., e. s., 76.4 ft. n. of 19th-st., 25.8x90, h. and l., George Griffith to Barbara, wife of John Drummond, Jan. 11	27,800
1st-av., w. s., between 109th and 110th sts., 201.9x150, Wm. MacKellar to Hiram Moore, Jan. 10	70,000
3d-av., w. s., 51 ft. n. of 15th-st., 52x100; 3d-av., w. s., 129 ft. n. of 15th-st., 52x100; also, a piece of ground 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., and 103 ft. n. of 15th-st., 26x70, James O'Brien, (Sheriff,) to Gottlieb Griesler and Christian Fausts, (Oct. 11, 1869,) Jan. 9	30,000
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 117th-st., 25x100, h. and l., Jas. S. Dale to Andrew Armstrong, Jan. 9	25,000
4th-av., n. e. corner of 87th-st., 100.8x85, John Erskine to Harriet N., wife of Louis H. Holmes, Jan. 10	25,000
5th-av., e. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25x100, h. and l., Christopher Meyer, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to Edward S. Jaffray, Jan. 15	180,000
5th-av., s. e. corner of 95th-st., 75.6x102.2; 94th-st., n. s., 102.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 217.9x½ block; 95th-st., s. s., 102.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 217.9x½ block; Madison-av., e. s., 4th-av., w. s., 94th and 95th sts., block; Exrs. of Ophelia L. Bissell to Richard E. Mount, Jr., Jan. 11	100,000
Same property, Richard E. Mount, Jr., to Exrs. of Ophelia L. Bissell, Jan. 15	100,000

LEASES.

	Per year.
Broadway, No. 755, 18 years	$12,500
Canal-st., No. 264, 4 3-12 years	1,500
Water-st., No. 120, 5 years	3,000
Greene-st., Nos. 19 and 21, (first floor and basement,) 5 years	8,000
Broadway, No. 684, (third floor,) 4 10-12 years	2,000
Canal-st., No. 353, (store and basement,) 5 years	1,800
4th-st., No. 319, n. e. corner West 12th-st., 5 years	1,300
Mercer-st., No. 95, 4 years—3 years, $1,800; 1 year, $2,200	4,000
Chrystie-st., No. 74, (store and 4 rooms on second floor,) 4 5-12 years	1,200

Exchange Sales, Monday, Jan. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brown-stone and brick building and lot, e. s. Broadway, running through to Crosby-st., 277.7 ft. in North Prince-st., known as No. 594 Broadway and No. 124 Crosby-st., lot 31 x199.5x26.3x199.4	$146,000
4-story and basement brown-stone front building and lot, s. e. corner Greenwich and Fulton-sts., known as the "Ocean Bank" building, lot 34.9x31.4x32.8x20.8	40,050
1 lot, n. w. corner 7th-av. Boulevard and 128th-st., 24.11x75	7,025
1 lot w. s. 7th-av., Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x75	5,225
2 lots w. s. 7th-av., Boulevard, adjoining above, each same size, $5,025 each	10,050
2 lots w. s. 7th-av. Boulevard, adjoining each same size, $5,050 each	10,100
1 lot w. s. 7th-av. Boulevard, adjoining, same size	5,225

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick h. and l., w. s. 3d-av., 30.5 feet n. of 61st-st., lot 20x90, leasehold, ground rent $800 per annum, lease 15 yrs. from May 1	$10,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers the following very desirable business property:

Store No. 82 Beekman-st., between Cliff and Gold.
Store No. 80 Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl.
Store No. 7 State-st., opposite Battery.
Building and lots corner of Thames and Church sts.
Tenement property No. 233 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Extra large building No. 40 Bleecker-st., at the head of Mulberry-st.
Stores Nos. 619, 621 and 623 6th-av.
Vacant lots Nos. 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
Corner of Walker-st. and Courtland-alley.
Four lots, with buildings, 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

TO LEASE.

Basement corner of Pearl and Beaver sts.
Two lots, with buildings, Nos. 523 and 525 West 36th-st.
Ten lots, with buildings, corner Cherry and Corliers sts.
All the lots of No. 740 Broadway, running through to Lafayette-place, making one of the most desirable and largest business properties on Broadway.
Corner 5th-av. and 26th-st., under "Dodworth's," to lease for four years.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantially built brick buildings, Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 50 by 80 feet, four stories and basement, lot 50 feet by half the block; suitable for manufacturing purposes; lease twenty years to run from the 1st of May next, subject to renewals at four per cent. on the value of the ground. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. Bedford is forty-two miles from New-York, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, and is unequaled for its healthfulness and picturesque scenery. There are five churches and several first-class schools within less than one mile of the house. For further particulars apply to GEO. MILLER, No. 32 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—One plot of ground, between Hill-st. and the M. and E. R. R., west of Prince-st., in size about 135x465 feet; will be sold together, or in lots to suit.

Also, one house and lot on Harrison-st. The house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, is two-story and Mansard roof, well built, has gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; lot 150x255 feet, fronting on two streets. Inquire of the owner, J. MARSHALL, Harrison-st., near Central-av., Orange, N. J., or at No. 520 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a desirable house in the City, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.; or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, COUNtry-seats, houses and cottages, from $300 to $1,000 per year. For sale—Cottages, from $3,000 to $6,000; houses, from $5,000 to $12,000; country-seats, from $7,000 to $35,000; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot.

A PLOT OF FIVE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of East New-York and Jamaica Horse Car Railroad, bounded by Vine and Curtis sts. This property is beautifully situated. The streets are graded, and only four blocks from Richmond Hill Railroad Station. Price $1,200; $500 cash.
MICHAEL DONOVAN, No. 741 2d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful French-roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings first-class; price low; easy terms; possession. B. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

EXCHANGE—A LARGE FARM IN THE lower part of WESTCHESTER COUNTY to exchange for FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 35 LIBERTY-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND FINE GROUNDS, very cheap, at Tenafly, N. J., forty minutes from City; rent $400 to a good tenant; water in the house; seven rooms, and only three minutes from depot. Inquire of Miss LOSEES, Dress-making Emporium, adjoining the premises, or WILLIAM LAYMBEER, No. 73 Lexington-av., New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 10, No. 54 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS, FURNITURE Dealers, Piano-forte makers and others.
WARD & OGDEN,
offer to lease on favorable terms several very desirable buildings for business purposes fronting
UNION-SQUARE,
and on the adjacent streets in that neighborhood.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in the splendid new iron front building Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., the stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine eighty horse-power. One patent elevators; water, gas and steam heater throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100 feet, or into four stores 25x100 feet; immediate possession; will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 73 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREhouses Nos. 84 and 86 Reade, corner Church-st., from Feb. 1; rent $6,000. For particulars apply to FANNING, No. 40 East 4th-st.

SUPERIOR OFFICE TO RENT, CORner Wall-st. and Broadway. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

EXTRA LARGE HOUSE—WANTED to lease, a first-class house containing thirty or more rooms; must be centrally located, above 22d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A YOUNG ATTORNEY, HAVING SMALL practice, desires desk-room in the office of an established law firm, at moderate charge. Address H. B. V., Box 115 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BASEMENT house, eighteen to twenty feet wide, centrally situated, north of 34th-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 2,011 New-York Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIdence on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots 51.8 feet wide, by 120 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address a line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 147.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL AND EXTRA-SIZE houses, (some corners,) at 36th, 39th, 52d, 54th and 14th sts., for sale reasonably; also, Murray Hill, near 5th-av., also, building lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$30,000—FOR A HANDSOME FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house tastefully frescoed and in fine order throughout. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE splendid iron-front store, No. 88 Beekman-st., 30x107, between Cliff and Gold sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

IRVING-PLACE, ABOVE 17TH-ST.—An extra-sized house, in good order, at a very reasonable figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

$24,000.—35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Brown-stone house, 20 feet wide, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, etc., etc. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $15,500, modern four-story and attic English-basement house, desirably located in West 22d-st.; possession May 1. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT AND FLETCHER STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway:

FRONT-STREET.—The valuable property known as No. 139 Front-st., composing the entire front between Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st., being 51.10 feet front, 56.3 feet rear by 41.9 feet in depth. The building is four stories brick, occupied throughout as offices, and yields a large revenue. It is leased from the Watts estate, has 1,000 years to run from May, 1850, ground rent only $1,800 per annum; a tax for entire term. Possession 1st May next.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the two-story and basement frame house on front, with the three-story basement and cellar brick house on rear of lot No. 93 Suffolk-st., size of lot 25 by 100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,712,073, in addition to which some $3,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 83½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

BANKERS, NO. 3 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Twenty year 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

TEN PER CENT.

KANSAS BONDS

OF COFFEY COUNTY.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN TEN YEARS. For sale by R. H. FOOTE, No. 87 Exchange-place, New-York.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 346 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.

JOHN M. FURMAN, EDWARDS W. FISKE, WM. H. STEWART, } Commissioners.

BEWARE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
For reasons, see THURSDAY MORNING papers.
J. C. SANDERS, No. 12 Chambers-st.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board,

THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN FOR THE PAST eighteen years a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, would like to unite with some party having capital in establishing a commission and banking business, or with a house already established, to take charge of the stock branch of their business, or would accept a situation as Cashier, Secretary or Treasurer in a bank, insurance company, railroad or other corporation. Address BANKER, Box 113 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

$100,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON

RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest, FREE, leased to and now in possession of NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad Company for twice the amount of interest, and guaranteed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, which uses it for coal traffic. No safer bond for investment is offered. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10770, both inclusive.
$100—No. 12094 to No. 26335, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 15170, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
—$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 626 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5060 to No. 5897, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2464 to No. 2862, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11030 to No. 12150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3402 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 5090 to No. 5774, both inclusive.
—4,000,000

Total ... $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,131, 136, 203, 243, 311, 387, 595, 608, 612, 628, 630, 674, 895, 885, 989, 992, 975, 1,024, 1,059, 1,136, 1,152, 1,193, 1,184, 1,497, 1,561, 1,612, 1,652, 1,693, 1,776, 1,852, 1,851, 1,930, 2,097, 2,199, 2,217, 2,250, 2,262, 2,489.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Nos. 4 and 6½ Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 31st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD, SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT, CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.

Holders of past due Coupons of the Bonds of this Company are requested to communicate with STOKES, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, without delay in their own interest and in the interest of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,526,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Court-house, City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand ($1,526,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 8, chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, for	$100,000
"CROTON WATER MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 213, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, for	290,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, for	167,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 58, laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 583, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	109,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 226, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 22, 1901, for	300,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 390, (section 12,) laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed Dec. 28, 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1906, for	200,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 583, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	260,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 583, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	100,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 22, 1872.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, State of New-York, 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

8 PER CENT. GOLD Free of Government Tax. Interest Payable Quarterly. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,500 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.
NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, JOHN B. WILLIAMS, MARTIN BATES, JAMES M. MORISON, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK No. 2 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. McLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

J. P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

Assets, $2,670,386 41. Surplus, $201,822 66.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL LECTURE before the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—Mistakes. The public are cordially invited.

COAL.

BEST FAMILY COAL.—STOVE AND range, $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; large nut, $5 50, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered.
THOS. STOKES, 22d-st., corner 10th-av.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-WALNUT BOOK-CASE, with six shelves and two drawers. Price, $25. Can be seen at No. 22 West 27th-st.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 87 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 123 BOWERY AND 310 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 123 Bowery.

GEO. S. RHOADS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872 ... 230,494

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable Feb. 1.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared from the earnings of 1871 a Dividend of 7 per Cent. on the preferred stock, (less internal revenue tax,) payable Feb. 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed on Jan. 27, at 2½ P. M., and be reopened on Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. M. KINLAY, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND.

Creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New York are hereby notified that a Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. has been declared, which will be payable on all approved claims, at Ocean National Bank, No. 220 Broadway, on and after the 25th inst.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 369 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the original capital of the Company, payable on demand.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y.

C. C. GILMAN, President.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

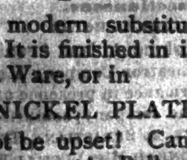
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Metallic  Self Righting

Cuspadore.

Is the modern substitute for the Spittoon. It is finished in imitation of fine China Ware, or in

NICKEL PLATE.

It cannot be upset! Cannot break! Cannot wear out! Pullman's Palace Cars have it. New York Clubs have it. It is *the* thing for Libraries, Club Rooms, First-Class Restaurants, and all places of public resort. It is for price, utility and appearance the most satisfactory novelty in the Hardware Trade. Sold by all House-Furnishing, Crockery and Hardware Stores.

SOLE AGENTS,

E. A. HEATH & CO.,

NO. 24 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

STAMMERING.—WE WILL GIVE $100 TO the party that advertises to give $1,000 for any case of stammering they cannot cure. If they will show that they have made a cure in this City in past four months. Profs. MANN & COLVIN, Managers New-York Stammering Institute, No. 1 Irving-place.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, No. 402 4th-av. One thousand dollars paid to any one we cannot cure. No pay until cured. Call and see our patients.

WANTED—A LOT, OR HALF LOT, IN Green-Wood; price must be low, for cash. Address W. B. TAYLOR, Box No. 3,846 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 293 WEST 10th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, superior workmanship, cheapest in City. Send for designs.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are sailing as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 20, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$28
To London.....$80	To London.....$30
To Paris.....$90	To Paris.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at immediate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 6 North River.

FRANCE, THURSTON, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GREEN, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GEOGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $31 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

T. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

This splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURENNE....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.....DANER.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,500 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC.....March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, unsurpassed.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to all parts of the British Isles, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23, BRITANNIA.	Wednesday, Jan. 24.
Saturday, Jan. 6, COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13, AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 27, EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificated at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
JAVA.....	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA.....	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA.....	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA.....	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.	
HIBERNIA.....	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA.....	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI.....	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
PARTHIA.....	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
BATAVIA.....	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $145, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-power iron-screw side-wheel steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FERRIAR.....Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEHEMAY.....Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICH.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 28, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 12th and 27th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamers for ALASKA, Capt. ——; and for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

J. R. BABY, Agent.

Jan. 22.—The steam-ship HERNVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.

Freight received connecting Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.

For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf.

J. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Jan. 20
ERIE, Capt. K. L. THELEFAUSE.....Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 20

These splendid steamers are now in port and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. P. VAN BRIN, Feb. 1.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 37 N. R. River, at 3 P. M., foot of Rivington-st.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)....Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Zimmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Company's Steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 9 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 64 and 66 Manhattan-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALONY, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 142 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 32 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 408 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 36 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

S. D. JONES, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to leave on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, suggesting pleasurable excursions and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Experienced and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, industrious and economical servant; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; City or country; highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Attaché-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; good cook; meats, game, creams, pastry, &c.; good baker; good laundress; country or City; very best City references. Lady to be seen at No. 26 4th-ay.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable, competent American woman and excellent cook; French and English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies, side dishes, &c.; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girls, a situation together; one as chamber-maid and seamstress, the other as first-class waitress; both thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as infant's nurse or in a private family; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 245 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; excellent baker, washer and ironer, in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call for two days at No. 307 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a small private family; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent cook and baker; best City references. Call or address No. 459 2d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as cook and assist in washing in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City references. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut on Willcox & Gibbs machine; would assist in the chamber-work; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 204 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 527 Hudson-st., City, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CANADIAN girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can give best reference as regards capability, character, &c. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; making meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies, desserts, &c. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; is a good washer and ironer; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and experienced cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; the best City references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 248 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to a boarding-house; has three years' City references. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid; is a good seamstress; can do plain sewing; will do nothing else but take care of children; City references. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT DRESSmaker, who has a sewing-machine of her own, engagements by the day, week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing, or will take work home. Call or address No. 447 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress and to wait on a lady; is a good dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Apply at No. 202 East 60th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced woman as first-class cook; understands cooking all the usual dishes; best City references; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 1,343 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English cook; understands French and American cooking; pastry, desserts of every description; best City references. Call for two days at No. 140 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

S. & E. V. ODELL,

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook, or to keep house for a gentleman; good City references given. Address or call at No. 226 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats and deserts of all kinds; good City references. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; no objection to children; good reference. Call at No. 138 West 27th-st., upper flair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent laundress; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 217 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as good plain cook; an excellent bread and cake maker; best of references. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

At the Servants' Institute, No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., a large number of superior servants constantly on hand, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to do plain sewing; best City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant German woman; understands French, English and German cooking; good City references. Apply at No. 103 Spring-st., in store.

RESPECTABLE WET NURSES AND female and female nurses, for all kinds of sickness, can be seen at Dr. HANSER'S Agency, No. 304 4th-av., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; has City references. Call at No. 220 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 26th-st., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business; is capable and reliable; City references. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl; brought up in the country, to do general housework; City or country; willing and obliging. Call or address for two days No. 260 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and to do light chamber-work in a private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 210 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has good references. To be seen at No. 408 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cake baker; good references for the years given. Inquire at No. 148 West-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take out plain sewing; is a neat sewer, and needs it very much. Call or address 324 East 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is an excellent seamstress and cut fit; expects; does all kinds of family sewing; plain dress, &c.; very best City and Rye reers' City references. Call at No. 54 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing, or would assist in the washing; can furnish good City references. Call for two days at No. 22 West 16th-st., back place, between 7th and 8th ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A German woman; good City or country; prefers the country; very respectable, and good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good references. Call at No. 208 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A position to get out by the day or week; understands English and French cooking; would be willing to get up lunches, dinners and suppers; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 548 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to cook and do washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 311 West 52d-st., between 10 and 12 a'clock.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a small family in the City; is a good baker; will assist in plain washing; has good City references. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; excellent references. Apply at No. 201 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A LITTLE GIRL THIRTEEN years old, a situation for minding children and making herself useful; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 318 West 46th-st., rear.

WANTED SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing together; excellent City reference. Call for two days at 201 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 201 Avenue A, between 2d and 3d sts., first floor, front.

A LADY OF THOROUGH BUSINESS qualifications and long experience in housekeeping desires the above position; highest references given. Call or address M. A. H., No. 611 West 204th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, reliable help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German woman and good seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 322 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-class laundress in all its branches; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 29 East 40th-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 328 Bowery; st. ironer on last st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl; is a good cook and assist with washing and ironing, or would do chamber-work and waiting. Can be seen at her last place, No. 145 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND steady person, a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer; is a good plain family cook; best of City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNdress; best City references. Call or address No. 147 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 13 West 45th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress; unexceptionable City reference; is in a small family. Apply for one week at No. 8 Bowing-green.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has lived five years with a family in England; no objection to go country. Address D. H., No. 228 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; understands perfectly the care and management of horses; long experience; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address E. D., Nelson & Guild's saddlery, No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands hot and cold grapery, green-house flowers and vegetables, and of long experience; best of references. Address D. R., Box No. 320 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant married man, without any family; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands his art; and gardener; can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 300 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Frenchman, (just arrived,) with good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as house servant; speaks good English. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; best City references for ability and character. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 34 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in a private family, City or country; best references as to honesty and sobriety. Address H. R., Box No. 31, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 849 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman who thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call at No. 304 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG Englishman; writes a fair hand, with a good knowledge of French; and is willing to work. Address A. E., Box No. 178 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; no family; sober, four years' good City reference; is willing, sober and capable of all such duties. Call at or address No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored man as coachman; has best City reference. Apply at present employer's, from 9 to 2, No. 38 West 24th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD middle-aged English butler; is a temperate man; honesty and honesty. To be seen at No. 455 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; no objection to go in the country; has reference. Call at No. 322 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as butler in a good family; has experience in Europe and also here in the country; good references. Address No. 158 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address, 1 Jones-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant German married man, as coachman and gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery; would take charge of a farm. Call at No. 54 Ridge-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR light waiter in a private family; is a young man of twenty-one, with good references. Apply to J. F. D., No. 328 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; can furnish first-class references. Call or address 56 6th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEman, well versed in English, German, French and Italian, and in book-keeping and correspondence; best references given. Apply to T. O., Post-office Box No. 946.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-six years, having had a thorough business experience for thirteen years, the past nine years in the banking and stock brokerage business, is open for an engagement for any occupation in New-York or elsewhere; expectations reasonable; best testimonials furnished. Address CLERK, Box No. 120 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR THE woman for general house-work in a small family. Apply this day, from 10 to 12, at No. 20 Hanover-st., Room No. 3.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID—Male or female; seven-hooks and cards; warranted. Business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—IN A FIRE INSURANCE COMpany a young man having some knowledge of the business and an A 1 penman. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN to twenty years of age, to learn the wholesale hoof business. Address, with references, and to take very expected, C. R. R., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMpetent as nurse and seamstress; City references required. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 33 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JOHN J. ROBINSON, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Mackay, counselor at law, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 6th day of January, 1872.

JAMES DAVIS, JR.,
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON, } Executors, &c.
jan 8-lawsw7w

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CAR-riages, by Brewster, in the City; price, $1,000; he is a healthy dark-gray, 16½ hands high, very showy, sound and kind; has not a fault or blemish; the owner, a responsible business man, will send him to any gentleman's stable on trial for a week. Address MESSENGER, Box 1,000, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PONY IN the City; five years old, warranted sound and kind, safe for lady or child to ride or drive; also, phaeton and harness; sold only for want of use. Apply at private stables, No. 161 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK FAMILY horses, sound and harmless, used about a year; sold as owner has gone to Europe; to be seen at stable, No. 128 West 126th-st., before 1 or after 4. Apply to Mr. HALL, No. 187 Madison-av., at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stables, No. 67 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 145 Stanton-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 79 Beekman-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES.—GRIFFITH, 84 East 14th-st., near Union Sq. Wolf, $15, $20, $25, $30. No. 108 Chambers-st.

DOCTORS' WAGON—FOR SALE OR EXchange; in first-class condition. Can be seen at No. 46 Crosby-st., rear.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

No. 12 WEST 9TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—A reception-room suitable for a physician; in an English baronial mansion; also, elegantly furnished parlor floor in a small private family; first-class board; terms reasonable. Call all week.

No. 116 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., large third-story room and bath-room connecting, very desirable; also, large room on fourth floor, with good board; unexceptionable references.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 26th-st., freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; also, rooms to gentlemen and parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, WITH board; also, room on second floor; $12 and $15 per week; fire and gas included; family private. Apply at No. 151 West 16th-st.

No. 339 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 40th-st.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor; also, one or two other rooms to let with board.

No. 19 EAST 42D-ST.—AN ELEGANT and freshly furnished suite of rooms, with or without private table; also board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

No. 12 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New management; new furniture; accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $1 to $20 per week.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

No. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT room on parlor floor, suitable for physician's office, also other rooms, with board; house and location first class.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN Plan. No. 66 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING—Front parlor and bedroom, or two if required. No. 603 8th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., over boot-store.

No. 950 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

No. 41 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., to let, with board, two large pleasant rooms, suitable for gents, also one unfurnished; handsomely furnished exclusive bath-rooms.

No. 220 WEST 42D-ST.—A PRIVATE family have to rent, with board, a large room, containing hot and cold water. References given and required.

No. 39 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Park ave. Newly and elegantly furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, with breakfast.

DOUBLE ROOM ON FOURTH FLOOR for two gentlemen, with board. No. 8 West 11th-st. References.

No. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets, hot and cold water and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

WEST 34TH-ST., NO. 395.—ELEGANT rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without private table; references required.

TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR and pleasant back parlor to let with board, at moderate prices. Call at No. 207 West 20th-st.

No. 19 WEST 27TH-ST.—A HANDSOME ly-furnished room for gentleman; breakfast if desired; references.

A FOURTH-STORY FRONT ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 34 West 20th-st.

NOS. 23 AND 25 EAST 4TH-ST.—Second block east of Broadway, pleasant large and single rooms; first-class table; terms from $10 to $22.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a second floor, with kitchen and servants' room, in a private family and good locality, on moderate terms. Address C., Box 1,328 Post-office, City, naming locality.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 212 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 21. For circulars with full prospectus, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. de SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 45th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 5.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

NEW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring term opens Feb. 14. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y. A.—For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAG

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

Memorials were presented in favor of passing the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; for a uniform system of coinage, (from merchants and citizens on the Pacific coast.)

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, with amendments.

It allows the free importation of all goods sent from abroad for the relief of the sufferers; also, the free importation of all building materials used or to be used upon the ground burned over; also, the suspension of the collection of taxes from persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have suffered material loss by the fire. The suspension is not to continue beyond the close of the next regular session of Congress. It is to go into effect immediately after its passage, instead of dating back to Oct. 9, 1871.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Post-office Committee, reported the Postal Telegraph bill, and said the Committee hoped to bring it up at an early day. In almost all other countries the cost of telegraphic messages had been reduced to about the rates proposed in this bill, and it was important that the subject should be considered here without unnecessary delay.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making good the deficiency in the Post-office appropriations, caused by the McCartney defalcation.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill relating to the entry of merchandise at New-Orleans.

MRS. ROBERT E. LEE AND ARLINGTON.

Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, presented a petition from MARY ANN R. LEE, widow of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, setting forth:

That the Arlington estate was bequeathed to her by her father, GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, in 1857, and occupied by herself and family until the commencement of the late civil war; that it was sold for non-payment of a direct tax of $92 07, and by order of President LINCOLN bid in by the United States for $26,800, no portion of which sum was ever paid to the owner of said property. The petition urges that the above named proceedings were insufficient to pass a legal or valid title to the United States, because the act of Congress under which said sale was made is unconstitutional; the Constitution authorizing Congress to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over such places only as are purchased by the consent of the State in which they are situated, for the purpose alone of erecting forts and other needful buildings. It is further argued that the General Government has never attempted to exercise any exclusive legislation, or to call in question the jurisdiction of Virginia over that portion of the County of Alexandria, and also that the sale of the whole 1,160 acres to pay a tax of $92, while the tract was clearly divisable and the sale of a portion amply sufficient to pay the tax upon it, was unconstitutional. It is also asserted that the amount of this tax was duly tendered to the Tax Commissioner before the said sale. In view of these circumstances the petitioner asks Congress to appropriate $300,000 to purchase the estate from her, whereupon she will give the Government a clear title.

GEN. BLAIR WANTS CUBA.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced the following joint resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The Island of Cuba is no longer necessary to the safety of any continental dominions of Spain, and is of vast importance to secure the southern shores of the United States from invasion, and the commerce floated from the great rivers of the continent into the Gulf of Mexico from depredation; and, whereas, the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would enhance its commercial importance, not only to the United States but to all the commercial nations of the world, and especially to Spain, and for the same reason that the incorporation of the colonies of England, France and Spain has promoted the development of their commerce with their mother countries; and whereas, the acquisition of Cuba would free the American Continent from the last vestige of slavery by the operation of the laws of the United States, and would open for immigration to the free men of African descent now residing in the United States a congenial climate and rich soil well adapted to their physical constitutions, where their intelligent labor would find its richest rewards, promoting the improvement of the race, and guaranteeing their prosperity and equality under free institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby requested, to open negotiations with Spain for the purchase and cession of the Island of Cuba.

AMNESTY.

The Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. EDMUNDS had the floor, but was unable, owing to other engagements, to proceed with his remarks.

GARRET DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to lay aside the Amnesty bill informally, for the purpose of taking up his resolution, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether the President has conferred public offices in return for presents. He offered a modification of it, directing inquiry into the expediency of forbidding officials to receive any gift or to appoint relatives to office.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON were willing to have the resolution taken up, but not by laying the Amnesty bill aside informally, because that would enable any Senator to cut off the debate by calling for the regular order.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, opposed laying the Amnesty bill aside, otherwise than informally, and thought that Mr. DAVIS ought to be allowed to take up his resolution and make his speech in the ordinary way.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said that this was a very extraordinary resolution, and he desired whenever it should be taken up it should be fully discussed and pressed to a vote, so that the judgment of the American Senate might be promptly given upon its merits and its propriety.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky—I concede that this resolution is a very extraordinary one, but I insist that the subject and the occasion of it are very extraordinary too. [Laughter.] They are amply sufficient to justify the resolution, at least, they are so in my judgment, and I decide questions of propriety for myself. Mr. DAVIS then quoted from Mr. CONKLING'S speech on the retrenchment debate before the recess, in which he said that whenever anybody should propose any investigation aimed at either individuals or officials, or would point out any branch of the public service, he (Mr. CONKLING) would favor the most radical and sweeping investigation that could be devised, and said "Now, here is a branch of the public service needing investigation. I have proposed this resolution on my own responsibility, and whatever may be the scandal of it I am ready to bear it. I want the king of the political forest, as well as the lesser beasts, to be investigated. [Laughter.] I want the Committee to investigate the lion in his den, the Douglass in his halls, and for one I am disposed to lead a march to beard that lion in his den. [Laughter.] The office of Chief Executive Magistrate is said to be the fountain of honor; but it is the fountain of dishonor, of abuse and corruption, in our country. I want it purified by free, manly, unfettered and unfaltering investigation. What have we seen within a few days? The President of the United States published as a defaulter to the amount of four or five thousand dollars for upward of twenty years. I presented my resolution. The newspapers opened upon him, and at last driven by the denunciations of the papers, or some other cause, he was forced to come forward and make good the amount of his defalcation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, suggested that the Senator (Mr. DAVIS) was discussing the merits of his resolution, although it was not before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS—Then I will not pursue that line of remark.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) must know that when he offered a resolution arraigning the President in this way, it must give rise to a general discussion. He was willing to postpone the Amnesty bill, with the understanding that this resolution was to take its place until disposed of; and he gave notice to the friends of the Amnesty bill that he would not agree to have it taken up again until they shall have made up their minds to stand by it and press it to a vote.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, advised Mr. DAVIS to withdraw his motion, as to press it would plainly give rise to a long and probably an excited debate, which would postpone the Amnesty bill.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew it would give rise to a debate, and he was prepared for the most exciting debate that could arise. [Laughter.] But he did not wish to antagonize it against the Amnesty bill, and therefore he would withdraw it now, but would soon again bring it before the Senate.

AMNESTY RESUMED.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. SUMNER'S Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, suggested to Mr. SUMNER to strike out all of it relating to church and cemetery organizations.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, read a reply to criticisms made upon his course in opposing the tacking of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill on to the Amnesty bill.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, replied to Mr. SUMNER'S criticisms upon him for doing the same thing.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved to lay this bill aside and take up the last Amnesty bill passed by the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, supported the motion, and hoped the Senate would pass the last House Amnesty bill without amendment; and if Mr. SUMNER should persist in offering the Civil Rights bill as an amendment, he hoped the Senate would declare it out of order, as it in fact was. He also expressed the hope that Mr. SUMNER'S bill would never pass in its present form.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, opposed the motion.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said that Mr. SUMNER had agreed to accept the amendment suggested by him today.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, supported it, and repeated his opinion, expressed when Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was first offered, that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, opposed the motion, advocated Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, and said that those at the South who were so anxious to be allowed to come back to Washington and take part in making the laws, had better agree to let colored men ride in the same cars with them, lest otherwise they should not be allowed to come at all. He had heard that this Civil Rights bill was unconstitutional, but if it was, then the Constitution should be amended.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, said he intended to vote for Mr. SUMNER'S bill, but thought it unwise to tack it on to this Amnesty bill.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he knew too much to expect to make the Senator from Nevada (Mr. NYE) understand a constitutional argument, but for the benefit of others who were less disposed to ridicule the Constitution, he would point out some particulars in which he thought this bill unconstitutional, which he did at length.

Then, at 4½ P. M., without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker took the chair.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war.

Mr. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the Constitution by making Senators and Representatives ineligible to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

SUPPRESSING POLYGAMY.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a bill to suppress polygamy, and to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government.

It provides that a Convention shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State:

First—That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said State, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been convicted.

Second—That no law shall ever be enacted by the Legislature of said State legalizing or authorizing bigamy, polygamy or plural marriage.

Third—That for the period of ten years after the ratification of this Constitution members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive, judicial and ministerial, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and all persons offering to vote shall, before they are permitted to cast or deposit their votes or ballots, take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have not contracted or commenced to enter upon relations of bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriage, since the adoption of this Constitution, and that I will not hereafter contract or commence to enter upon such relations. (If an oath,) So help me, God. (If an affirmation,) Under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Fourth—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Fifth—That all illegitimate children born prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and their mothers, shall inherit from the father in like manner with the wife and legitimate children.

Sixth—Is a declaration of disclaimer to public lands, or right to tax or control the same.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, introduced a bill which proposes:

To amend the Bankrupt law by suspending the fifty per cent. clause in the act of 1868 until Jan. 1, 1873, so as to allow discharges to be granted upon petitions filed prior to that time, although the assets of the bankrupt shall not be equal to fifty per cent. It also makes provision for reducing the expenses of the proceedings in cases of involuntary bankruptcy, and strikes out the several clauses of the present law allowing Courts to grant extra allowance to assignees, attorneys and messengers.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN SYRACUSE.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, introduced a bill providing for a Government building at Syracuse, and appropriating $250,000 for that purpose, provided the corporate authorities of that city will deed to the United States the premises known as the City-Hall-square for a site.

DUTIES ON SHIP-BUILDING MATERIALS.

After the call of States for bills, Mr. HALE'S bill, remitting the duties on all materials for the construction, repair, and use of ships was taken up, and, after discussion, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

NEGOTIATING THE LOAN.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, on the subject of the negotiation of the funded debt, with a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the loan authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, has neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law.

The report was ordered to be printed, to be called up for future action.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, representing the views of the minority of the Committee, said that a minority report would probably be presented.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

A bill introduced last Monday by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty was amended by extending the time to Jan. 30, 1873, and was passed.

A UNIFORM TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, introduced a bill establishing the tax on all descriptions of manufactured tobacco at the uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the allegations in the memorial of the tax-payers of Washington, charging all sorts of corrupt practices on the Board of Works under the new Territorial Government. He sent the memorial to the Clerk's desk and had it read, and then alluded to the fact that the enormous sum of $119,000 had been paid to newspapers of the District for advertising within the last eight months. One of the papers was a little theatrical programme, and another a sheet which he had never heard of before, and which announced its subscription terms to be one cent a year, payable at the end of the year.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, remarked that the present condition of things in the District was the result of Congress having parted with its jurisdiction over it.

Mr. POTTER, of Virginia, said he accepted the reproof contained in Mr. HOAR'S remarks, and sincerely regretted that he had supported the bill for the new Territorial Government. The abuses of that Government were so great and extraordinary that they should be investigated by the House.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, also expressed his regret that he had supported the Territorial Government bill, but he did not concede that that bill parted with the jurisdiction of Congress over the District. He thought that the investigation should be referred to a special committee.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, joined the two New-York members in expressing his regret that the new Territorial Government had been established. He had long ago pledged himself that whenever he saw the head of a rascal or a thief, whether in his own or any other party, he would hit it if he could. He believed in probing the sores of his own party. If the condition of things in the District were such as to commend itself to the public judgment, he wanted the party to have the credit of it, but if it was as represented in the petition, going from bad to worse, and from worse to worst, he wanted the fact to be made known, and the guilty persons held up to reprobation. He therefore heartily supported the proposition. Mr. COX also supported the resolution. He said he had not voted for the miserable caricature of a Government existing in the District of Columbia, for he would not consent to tie the whole District to the door-bell of the White House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, said he had also opposed the bill on constitutional grounds; although many of his Democratic friends had thought that the giving to the President the power of appointing the members of one branch of the Legislature would have resulted in placing on that Board men of the highest character and reputation without regard to politics, but the result had falsified such an opinion.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, Chairman of the District Committee, favored the proposed investigation, but held that his Committee was quite competent and willing to take care of it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that himself and the petitioners were quite satisfied to have the matter referred to that Committee.

Mr. CHIPMAN, of the District of Columbia, deprecated any prejuding of the case, and expressed his own desire and that of the Territorial Government for a full, complete and impartial investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the Quarantine and harbor regulations of New-York, and also into the means of reviving and sustaining American commerce, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold sessions in New-York City. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Negatived—yeas 91, nays 75, less than the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Georgia, introduced a bill removing political disabilities from HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON and other citizens of Georgia. Passed.

Mr. WALLACE, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of some half a dozen persons in South Carolina. Passed.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Embassy from Japan, and asked that it be passed.

Mr. MCNEELEY, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. He gave a brief explanation of the matter, and referred to precedents for the bill.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, inquired whether it had been understood by the Japanese authorities that the United States authorities would pay the expenses of the Embassy.

Mr. BANKS replied that there was no such understanding; the Embassy was one of the highest character; its object was to make inquiries and to gain instruction in reference to the renewal of the existing treaties with the Treaty Powers; it was not authorized to make new treaties, but to ask an extension of those now existing until the Japanese should have time to inform themselves as to their revision. The Embassy consisted of a Chief Ambassador, who had been described in dispatches to the Government as a person always in attendance on the Emperor. He was accompanied by three Vice-Ambassadors, one of whom, Gov. ITO, was well known to many members of the House. There were twenty-one members of the Embassy who were the chief officers of the eight different departments of the Government of Japan, and who were instructed to make inquiry into the management of similar departments in the United States and foreign countries. He spoke of the great progress made by Japan since the first treaty negotiated in 1854 by Commodore PERRY, and said that courtesy and good policy alike required the appropriation to be made. After considerable discussion the bill was passed without yeas and nays.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to furnish funds to the Select Committee going to New-Orleans.

The Speaker, in connection with that subject, announced that he had appointed Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, and Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, members of that Committee, instead of Messrs. VOORHEES and MARSHALL, excused from service.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, inquired of Mr. GARFIELD as to the propriety of the Committee going to New-Orleans at all.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that was a matter for which he was not responsible. The House had ordered the subject to be committed, and if the House took back that order, he should be very glad to take back the resolution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that the adoption of the resolution would be taken as an order of instruction to the Committee to go to New-Orleans. It seemed to him that the difficulty there was so far accommodating itself as to render it unnecessary to send the Committee. Besides he did not quite see what Congress was going to do about it. It seemed to him that Congress might possess itself of the facts pretty nearly as well without sending a committee there. He knew that the Committee did not want to go to New-Orleans, but if the House desired it to go, it might intimate its desire by adopting a resolution.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee, said that the Committee had no voice in the matter. He believed that every member of the Committee preferred not to go. He supposed the facts could be got at in Washington without any considerable expense.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, inquired of Mr. SCOFIELD if affairs had so changed since the passage of the resolution as to obviate the necessity of going to New-Orleans. He saw the Warmoth faction had possession. He would like to know what the Committee could do when it got there, either in confirming his possession or controverting it.

Mr. SCOFIELD replied that some aspects of the case had changed for the better, while others were quite as bad or worse than they had been before.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, said that he had all the time been adverse to the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. It was a thing with which Congress had no right to meddle. There could be no question now but that the Senate of Louisiana was legally constituted, but there was still some question as to the legality of the constitution of the House of Representatives. Still he did not see how Congress or the Government of the United States was to determine that question.

Mr. GARFIELD said there was little to be investigated concerning the State Government of Louisiana, so far as Congress had power to investigate it, but there was one element down there which he thought Congress ought to investigate. If report was to be trusted, a revenue cutter of the United States had been used to carry away a portion of the Legislature, and to keep them out of the reach of the officers. If the officers down there had done a tithe of what had been alleged against them, it was high time that their conduct should be investigated, and if they had not done it, it was high time that the Government should be freed from the odium which would so justly fall upon it if those things had been done.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the revenue cutter which had been so used answered all the purposes.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he was not now speaking as to the best method of getting information; but he thought that if Congress was for making any investigation at all, it should see to it in the first place that the agents of the Government were not meddling in the affairs of Louisiana.

Mr. SHELDON remarked that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury were in possession of all the facts relating to the action of the United States officers at New-Orleans, and were competent to manage the affairs themselves.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, believed that if any investigation was had it should be held upon the spot, and the House ought either to withdraw the Committee altogether or direct it to go to New-Orleans and furnish it with the means of doing so. When that question was before the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages every Democrat on that Committee voted to go to Louisiana and investigate the condition of things there, while every Republican voted against it.

Mr. DAWES said that he had introduced the resolution raising the Committee, and had not done so suddenly, or until after deliberation and consultation. Since the raising of the Committee it had been stated in the newspapers that efforts had been made by the Executive and others to prevent it from going to New-Orleans. He had only to say that that was not true.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, remarked that no member had exaggerated the importance of the events transpiring in New-Orleans. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) was entitled to the thanks of the country for the independence of his conduct in coming forward and inviting an investigation which would fall on his own political friends. The condition of things in Louisiana was a most extraordinary one; an American State had been trying for two or three weeks to convene its Legislature and had been trying in vain. During that time the spectacle had been presented of an American officer in command of United States troops, marching his troops back and forward daily between their barracks and the State House, under orders from somewhere, until at last a mob had gone to his (Gen. EMORY'S) head-quarters, and there, in a way disgraceful to itself, and disgraceful to the age, asked him to proclaim martial law. The answer was not creditable to the officer, but was just to the servile mob. He told them to go home or he would give them grape and canister.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that that statement had been denied.

Mr. VOORHEES knew that the denial had been made, but still the Legislature had not been able to convene, and somebody was to blame, and today there was a proclamation or *pronunciamento*, after the Mexican fashion, that at a certain hour the Speaker would proceed to open the Legislature with force and arms, telling the people, with due regard for their safety, to close their houses and places of business and keep off the streets, as somebody might be hurt.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. VOORHEES what Congress was to do when it found out the facts to be as stated.

Mr. VOORHEES—(excited)—Oh don't ask me what Congress will do.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—What ought it to do?

Mr. VOORHEES—In my judgment it ought to do a great many things connected with Southern affairs which the gentleman from Illinois, with even his strong sense of justice, which I recognize, would not agree with me in. I have been in the South this Summer, and my judgment is that the Southern Governments are the worst in the world, without any exception. There is nothing comparable to them anywhere else. They are unparalleled for their iniquity, their infamy, and their ignorance. The law-makers are incompetent to make law. When you show me a Legislature, four-fifths of whose members can neither read nor write, who do not pay even a poll-tax, and set them to do the duty of levying taxes for untold millions on the property and intelligence of the community, I will show you, as I have said, a Government that is the worst beneath the sun.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, replied to Mr. VOORHEES, but first he defended the President from the insinuations published against him, to the effect that he was opposed to the Committee going to New-Orleans. He wished Mr. VOORHEES had been more explicit on that cardinal elementary proposition of his—that the Southern Governments had been set up on the wrong end. Did he mean that, when Congress placed the Governments of those States on the votes of all the people, that was setting the pyramid on the apex instead of on the base? Did he mean that Congress should take away the votes from any portion of the people?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No; but we propose to invest the intelligent people of the South with it.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, not noticing the interruption, went on to speak of the problems presenting themselves in the work of reconstruction.

The debate throughout was very exciting, and at the close the resolution was adopted without a division.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

Judge Bedford's Grand Jury at Work—Renewed Investigation into the Municipal Frauds.

There is a general feeling of apprehension among persons in any way concerned in the Municipal frauds, now that the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer has been discharged, and Judge BEDFORD'S jury, as it is called, is allowed to take unobstructed action. New indictments, it is understood, will be found against all persons who have been indicted by the General Sessions Jury during the sitting of the Jury of Oyer and Terminer. This jury, it will be remembered, in their famous "protest," stated that they have evidence of frauds to the extent of $15,000,000 against the City. The jury were in session yesterday, and it was rumored that they had immediately entered into the investigation of the Ring robberies. Upon inquiry being made of District-Attorney GARVIN, that gentleman assured our reporter that the jury had been simply taking cognizance of ordinary criminal cases. A prominent official was heard to make the statement, upon professed information, that the jury would bring in indictments against 1,500 persons who have been concerned in robbing the City.

THE BROOKLYN REGISTRY LAW.

Passage of the Act as Amended by the Committee of Seventy-Five.

The Citizens' Reform Committee met last evening at No. 188 Montague-street, and proceeded to consider the Registry law as amended, finally concluding to recommend it in the form of which the following is an abstract:

The Mayor, Controller, and Auditor of the City of Brooklyn are empowered to designate and appoint three persons to constitute the Board of Elections. No person holding any public office of any kind shall be eligible. On the first Monday of September the Board shall meet, and shall designate for each Election District three registers and inspectors of election, and three canvassers. The said registers and inspectors shall make the registry, and they shall hold the elections and preside at the same. They shall meet on the last Tuesday of September, and the first and second Tuesdays of October, for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters. Such list, when completed, shall constitute and be known as the Registry of Electors of said district.

The said Boards of Registers and Inspectors shall meet on the Saturday occurring ten days before the day of the general election, and they shall then revise and correct and complete the said registries.

On the Saturday preceding the day of election said registers and inspectors of election shall hold a meeting for revising and correcting the registries of election, to receive testimony and arrange for challenge at the poll.

The said Boards of Registers and Inspectors shall carefully preserve the said registries of electors for use on election day.

The said Boards of Registers and Inspectors shall form a Board of Inspectors of Election by appointing one of their members to be Chairman.

The Chairman shall administer the usual oath of office to the clerks before they enter upon the performance of their duties. The compensation of such registers, inspectors and canvassers of election and clerks shall be ten dollars per day each; and the said registers and inspectors shall be exempt from jury duty during the year for which they are appointed. The clerks shall enter on the poll-lists the name of each person voting, his place of residence, his age, the number of ballots voted, and for what office the same are voted. Upon the closing of the polls, the inspectors shall securely seal the several ballot-boxes, and deliver the same, together with the poll-lists and register of electors to the Board of Canvassers.

At least fifteen minutes before the closing of the poll the Board of Canvassers shall organize, and the Police shall deliver the key of the ballot-boxes to them; and it shall be their duty to attend at the place of holding the poll at the closing thereof; they shall receive from the inspectors of election the said ballot-boxes, poll-lists and registers of electors, and as soon as the poll shall have been finally closed, shall canvass and count the votes. Such canvass shall be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. Upon the completion of the canvass, the canvassers shall make returns in triplicate. One copy shall be deposited with the City Clerk and one with the County Clerk. The remaining copy shall be deposited with the Police Department, by whom it shall be at once opened and its contents publicly announced on a bulletin board. It shall also, under proper regulations for its safe keeping, be open to the inspection of any candidate. Each person who shall be appointed as register and inspector of elections, and as canvasser of elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take the oath now prescribed by law for inspectors and canvassers of elections.

Every person appointed as register and inspector of elections, or as canvasser of elections, failing to take and file the oath of office, or who shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties of such register and inspector, or canvasser, shall, unless excused by the Board of Elections, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Any register, inspector or canvasser of elections who shall willfully absent himself from his duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty days.

Any person who shall willfully make any false statement to any Board of Registers and Inspectors shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty days, and not to exceed three months.

Any person who shall cause his name to be registered in more than one election district, or who shall cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the district where said registry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, or who shall register under a false name, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State Prison for not less than one year, nor more than two years.

The Board of Aldermen shall, on the third Monday of September in each year, designate, and afterward publish in at least three newspapers, the places for holding the polls, and for the meeting of the said Boards of Registers and Inspectors. But no building shall be designated as such place of registry or polling place in any part of which wine, beer or intoxicating liquor is sold.

Any person who shall mingle, or attempt to mingle, any ballot or ballots that have not been voted with any ballots that have been voted, or who shall destroy or remove any ballot that has been voted, or who shall abstract, or in any respect forge, alter, destroy, or make away with any registry, certificate, count, tally, statement or return, or shall falsely count, read or tally any name or names on any ticket that has been voted, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State's prison for not less than one or more than three years.

No person shall be appointed as register and inspector, or canvasser of elections, unless he shall be a qualified voter and resident in the ward containing the election district for which he may be appointed, nor unless he shall be able to read, write and speak the English language. No person shall be appointed as register and inspector, or canvasser of elections, or clerk, who shall hold at the time of his appointment any public office or place of public trust.

It shall be unlawful for any register, inspector, canvasser or poll clerk to distribute any ballot, to any person during the time the polls shall be open, or to have in their possession or within their control any ballot or ballots, except in the lawful discharge of their duties as prescribed by this act. While the polls are open, each ballot-box shall be so placed as to be entirely visible to persons in front of the polls.

The canvassers, when they shall have canvassed all the ballots in any box, shall immediately announce the result, and send a written statement thereof to the officer in charge of the Police precinct in which the election district is located; and that officer shall immediately transmit by telegraph the result of such statement to the head of the Police Department.

The term of office of the several inspectors and canvassers of election, chosen at the last general election in the said City of Brooklyn, shall expire on the appointment of the registers and inspectors and canvassers of elections provided for in this act.

All laws and provisions of existing laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed so far as regards the City of Brooklyn.

This act shall take effect immediately.

The Annual Report of the Health Officer.

The following are all the facts of value contained in the annual report of the Health Officer for 1871, sent to the Common Council yesterday:

Cases of small-pox reported	1,800
Removed to hospital	939
Died in hospital	179
Not removed	861
Died in city	373
Cases of scarlet fever reported	1,371
Proved fatal	522
Cases of typhoid fever reported	210
Proved fatal	92
Cases of typhus fever reported	18
Proved fatal	8
Cases of diphtheria reported	182
Proved fatal	157
Cases of cholera reported	2
Proved fatal	2
Total number cases reported	3,581
Total number of cases proved fatal	1,333
Number complaints received	5,680
Number violations of the code received	154
Number scavenger permits granted	5,636
Number vessel permits granted	3,132

EXPENSES.

Office, regular	$18,114 47
Office, small-pox	18,445 24
Grand total	$36,559 71
Total number deaths from all causes	10,259
Total number births	4,435
Total number marriages	2,309
Total number disinterments	2,230
Total number burial permits granted	12,369
Total number still borns	1,008

The percentage of deaths was 25 88-100 to every 1,000 of the inhabitants, or one death in every forty persons—being a slight increase on the previous year, which was one in every forty-one persons.

The Contract for the New Reservoir.

In a communication to the Water Board, JULIUS W. ADAMS, the Chief Engineer, replies to the statements made by the Committee of Fifty, to which was appended the offer of Mr. WILLIAM BEARD to do the work of constructing the new reservoir. He says that it is not pretended that KINGSLEY & KEENEY were the lowest bidders, and then, after going into details, concludes as follows:

"As before remarked, with the publicity now given to the facts and figures, doubtless contractors could be found who would underbid KINGSLEY & KEENEY, but the margin between the figures of the latter, as they now stand, and what, from the care required in the construction of the work, in view of the interests at stake, we have assumed as the estimated value of the work, is too slight to jeopardize the entire success of the enterprise, by any such process as the one proposed to save to the treasury of the third city in the Union in the cost of her unrivaled water-works."

Mr. WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY, one of the contractors, sends a communication to the Committee of Fifty on the same subject, in which he goes into a history of the present water-works, and concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, let me say, gentlemen, that if your purpose in organizing as a 'Committee of Fifty' is to secure for Brooklyn a good, cheap, but still a progressive Government, you have my best wishes for success. I have every confidence in many of your number, and some of you I know to be fair and upright men. Still I may be pardoned for suggesting that the spirit in which your organization was created may carry you further than many of you intended to go. In your name it was charged, in a time of great local excitement, that there were grave and vast delinquencies in our municipal and financial concerns. You may think if you do not find what I believe has no existence, the public will be disappointed with you, and I am afraid there are individuals among you, who will be themselves disappointed. This feeling has inspired publications intended, I fear, to inflame the public mind, or to stave off a disappointment which every man whose fortunes are allied with those of Brooklyn, hope to see admitted very soon, in the public interest.

The firm of which I am one, intend to complete the Hempstead reservoir under our contract. It is a fair contract; it was obtained fairly, and after free competition with men whose business reputation is like my own, of more value to me than any wealth I ever hope to accumulate."

Brief Notes.

The Russian frigate *Svetlana* left Brooklyn yesterday about 3 o'clock, her officers and crew saluting the passengers by the ferry-boats crossing at the time.

The Supervisors yesterday resolved to pay MUNDELL & TEKRITZ $6,000 for drawing plans for a new county jail. The bill was originally $15,000. It was reduced to $8,000, and the architects have now concluded to accept $6,000.

Mayor POWELL has signed the warrants, amounting to $44,621 04, for paving Seventh-avenue with Scrimshaw pavement. This is the alleged swindle in which Mayor KALBFLEISCH called the attention of Mayor POWELL at the close of his (Mayor KALBFLEISCH'S) official term.

Corporation Counsel DEWITT sent a communication to the Common Council, yesterday, complaining of the conduct of Alderman WYLIE, who, he alleges, had threatened to show up the Corporation Counsel. The document was placed on file. This has provoked Alderman WYLIE to reply.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Evening Session—Mr. Leet's Examination Continued—Letters Read.

At 7½ in the evening the Committee resumed its examination, Col. LEET being again called upon to take the stand. Senator BAYARD said he would like to ask Col. LEET if he recognized some letters written by him to Mr. LINDSAY, and which Col. LEET in the afternoon had had no recollection about. The letters are as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. LINDSAY: Yours of yesterday to hand. My matters are now in good shape, and I see no reason to doubt my success. I am pleased to know that Mr. G. (GRINNELL) has expressed himself so decidedly in my favor. The seven hundred feet of petition will hardly secure his removal. Fourteen hundred might accomplish it. In my opinion they must go "twenty better" to win. Have no news of interest. I may run over to New-York the latter part of next week. Remember me to GRINNELL, STOCKING and other friends, and accept for yourself my thanks for the interest you always manifest in my behalf.

Very truly yours, GEO. K. LEET.

The other letter read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. LINDSAY: PORTER will be glad to see you, and as he is going out to dinner at 2 o'clock it would be well to come over. I will speak to DENT and ask him to admit you immediately to PORTER'S room. Yours, LEET.

Senator Bayard—Are those letters in your handwriting?

Col. Leet, (minutely examining them)—Yes, Sir; but allow me to say that I do not recollect the business of Mr. LINDSAY with Gen. PORTER on the day the last letter was written.

A letter was here read from NAYLOR & Co. in reference to the charges made by Col. HOWE, that they had classed bar-steel under the name of scrap-iron. It inclosed one from Collector ARTHUR confirming their statement that the importation was returned by the Appraiser as scrap-iron.

Mr. LEET'S testimony was then resumed by Senator CASSERLY:

Q.—When did you first meet Gen. PORTER? A.—In 1863.

Q.—What time in 1869 did you talk to Gen. GRANT about the General Order business? A.—I did not talk with him in 1869.

Q.—When did you talk with him about it? A.—About two months before his inauguration.

Q.—After you obtained the letter from Mr. WASHBURNE, what did you do next? A.—I went to the President.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I asked him if I could go to New-York and tell Mr. GRINNELL that he would be appointed Collector of the Port.

Q.—What did the President say? A.—He turned around in his chair and asked me how I knew Mr. GRINNELL would be appointed Collector of the Port.

Q.—What did you answer? A.—I told him the same as I have told you—from what I had heard. He turned around in his chair and wrote the letter.

Q.—Did Gen. GRANT know what you wanted to go to New-York for? A.—I do not know whether he did or not. I started for New-York that evening.

Q.—When did you see Mr. GRINNELL? A.—The next day at his house in Fourteenth-street. I told him that evening I would like to have the General Order business. He said he would satisfy me. The Bixby matter was first suggested on April 6.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. LINDSAY in connection with the Bixby arrangement? A.—I do not remember exactly; I presume about that time.

Q.—At what time did your relations with Mr. LINDSAY become less intimate? A.—In the Winter of 1869.

Several questions were then asked, showing that at the time the San Domingo scheme came up in the Senate letters were written by Col. LEET and Mr. LINDSAY in reference to the possibility of making investment there. Col. LEET also stated that through Gen. PORTER he had learned that Gen. GRANT had expressed his regret that he had gone into the General Order business.

Q.—How long did you receive monthly payments from BIXBY at the rate of $5,000 per year? A.—About ten or eleven months.

Q.—During the time you received money from BIXBY, what did you receive from the War Department? A.—About $2,800 or $2,900.

Q.—Why did you take Col. STOCKING into the business? A.—Because of friendship. I had known him a long time, and thought a great deal of him.

Q.—Do you remember saying that you had brought Mr. GRINNELL his appointment, and would bring his successor's also? A.—I do not, Sir. Col. STOCKING and Judge BIXBY arranged for our bondsmen. One of them justified for $70,000, and the other for $10,000. We never paid them any commission for acting as bondsmen. The rent of our stores is $20,500 a year. They are owned by GEO. T. MICKENS and CHAS. SQUIRE, respectively. Col. STOCKING and myself commenced business in August, 1870. Our books have never been balanced, because we have never made a division of profits. I believe there is nothing relative to this in our articles of copartnership. It was our idea to balance our books as soon as the contract we had made with our landlords is out.

Q.—Do you remember stating that little or no money was required to carry on the business you are engaged in? A.—I do not remember stating that, but it does not require a large capital. We began this business with about $2,000 between us.

Q.—You spoke of Col. WAKEMAN being present as the professional friend for the firm of LEET & STOCKING, can you tell me what necessity there is for his being here and what duties do you consider he ought to perform. A.—I cannot tell you what specific duties, but we thought it best that we should be represented.

Q.—You have seen him passing papers and documents to some the Senators; do you know what they contain? A.—I do not.

Senator Pratt—Has not Mr. LINDSAY furnished papers to the minority? A.—I believe he has.

Q.—You have been asked about your articles of partnership; have you any objection to produce them and place them before the Committee, with your account books? A.—I have none.

Q.—Did you invest your money in funds and securities in order to meet any losses that might occur? A.—We did.

Q.—Who was the active party in getting up your securities? A.—Mr. HORTON arranged it.

Q.—Previous to entering into partnership with Mr. STOCKING was he known to you as a thorough business and energetic man? A.—He was.

Q.—How about his social status? A.—He is son-in-law of a Judge of a United States Supreme Court. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you read the testimony of Mr. A. T. STEWART in reference to the careless manner in which some of his goods have been stored, and of the delays which occurred before he could get the said goods home? A.—I have.

Q.—What arrangements have you for storage? The witness gave a long description of the careful manner in which everything was stored, and stated the only delay he was cognizant of was caused by a number of trucks coming at the same time.

At this stage of the proceedings, Senator BAYARD cross-examined the witness at some length as to his "mess" with Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER in Washington. Witness said although "mess" was the term generally used, it was more a friendly union than anything else.

The Senator then put in a letter, which was written by witness to Mr. LINDSAY, expressing a desire to see him on important business, the postscript of which was as follows:

"PORTER has just received notice from MOSES of the shipment of a case of wine for our 'mess.'"

The Committee then adjourned.

The Riley Case—The Alleged Post-office Embezzlement.

The second hearing in the Riley case was held before Commissioner BETTS yesterday morning.

Mr. RILEY was placed on the stand, and after due caution testified: I am fifty-two years old, and have been in the Post-office twenty-three years continuously; in the foreign department about two or three years. I have to overhaul all missent letters, dead letters, misdirected letters and others, and see they are properly dispatched, if possible. I take care, generally, of all letters about which there has been any mistake. I receive many unsealed letters; sometimes I examine them, and if there is anything suspicious about them, I examine them thoroughly. It has been customary to do so ever since I have been in the Post-office. That discretionary power was given me not officially, but by custom. I have the right to take out the contents of any unsealed letter if I think there is anything suspicious about it. On the morning of the arrest I had a bundle of fifty or sixty letters and circulars from Charlestown. I separated them and among them found two letters with no address. I opened them, found nothing inside, and as is customary, tore them up and threw the fragments away. I went on separating, and came across two letters unsealed; I sealed them up and put them in a pigeon-hole; the next letter I came to was all unsealed except one small corner. I turned it over and put back the flap to apply mucilage. In doing this, the part still sealed came open, and I saw there was money inside. I thought that from the letter being open as it was some of the money might have been taken, and to see if this were so I took out the letter and the money. I laid the envelope on the table, put the money on it, and turned to read the letter, when the man came in and seized me. I thought he was joking and told him not to tear the letter, as I wanted to seal it up again.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday morning, when it will be disposed of.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Closing Scenes—Continuation of the Argument for the Defense—The Attorney-General's Address to the Jury.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—The Court-room was crowded to suffocation today by persons desirous of witnessing the closing scenes in this remarkable trial. Mr. STEELE, still quite feeble, rose to close the argument for the defense. He claimed to have shown that the State had failed to prove guilt, and substituted only cruel suspicions against the prisoner. He took up the chemical testimony, reviewing it minutely, and claimed that it had not proved the essential fact that Gen. KETCHUM died of poison. Dr. AIKEN had been careless in his analysis, and the tests of Dr. TONRY had not discovered poison. The counsel made an impassioned appeal in behalf of his client, and alluded to the long imprisonment she had suffered, and the terrible suspicions thrown upon her, declaring she could never be happy again. The argument closed at 12½ P. M., and a recess of ten minutes was taken.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock Attorney-General SYESTER began his argument before the jury. This was, he said, a case of circumstantial evidence, and he would admit that the last syllable of legal proof must be made before they could touch one hair of the prisoner's head. The laudanum vial found by SUSAN JACOBS, was, he contended, a device of Mrs. WHARTON'S, brought into the case by the prisoner herself to induce the belief that Gen. KETCHUM destroyed his own life. Counsel then took up the medical testimony of the experts in regard to death from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and criticised the testimony of Dr. WARREN and Dr. BALTZELL on this point, with the skill of an expert and the coolness of a surgeon during an operation. He evinced familiarity with the symptoms and characteristics of cerebro-spinal meningitis equal to that of any of the experts. He was arguing on the symptoms of hypersthesnia, when a lady fainted in the Court-room, which caused considerable excitement, and it being only 2:55 o'clock, Judge MILLER adjourned the Court until to-morrow.

The Glass Assault—Costello Admitted to Bail.

Owing to the wonderful vitality of that robust ruffian JACK GLASS, he was yesterday pronounced by the physicians to be out of all danger from the numerous and terrible wounds received in the affray in the eating-saloon No. 109 Nassau-street, of which the TIMES published the only full account. Justice DOWLING being informed of the fact that GLASS was out of danger, hastened to admit JAMES COSTELLO, the assailant, to bail, and required him to give a bond in the sum of $1,000 only to appear and answer any indictment which may be found against him. There was general satisfaction among the respectable citizens of the Sixth Ward that the notorious JACK had at last received payment in kind for his numerous assaults, which was, however, somewhat tempered by the prospect of his speedy recovery. At 1 o'clock this morning the surgeons considered he was progressing favorably.

Attempted Murder in Thirty-fifth-Street.

At a late hour last night, JOHN RILEY, of No. 333 East Thirty-fifth-street, quarreled in Thirty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, about his sister with one THOMAS MCCORMICK, and blows succeeding angry words, MCCORMICK stabbed RILEY in the back and neck with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. The assailant was not arrested.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the Market Savings Bank.

Rev. Dr. WASHBURN will lecture this evening in the Hall of the Historical Society on the Ober Ammergau Passion play.

Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, of this City, has accepted a call to the Calvary Baptist Church, of Albany, N. Y.

The number of withdrawals from warehouse during 1871, as entered at the Custom-house, was 96,701—the largest number ever reported there.

The Harbor-Master Hart investigation case was resumed yesterday. The evidence elicited was not of public interest. The inquiry will be continued today.

AUGUST HIRSCH, a German, twenty years of age, last evening committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at his residence, No. 5 Manhattan-street. The cause of the act is as yet unknown.

The President of the Academy of Design will lecture at the Academy this evening on "Chiaroscuro," his lecture being illustrated by photographs of REMBRANDT'S compositions shown stereoscopically.

The temperance society attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held its annual anniversary last evening at the church. Rev. GEO. W. BUNGAY delivered a lecture on the "Coming Man and Woman."

The investigation in the matter of the smuggled cigars seized on the steamer *Morro Castle*, under the direction of the special agent of the Treasury, was in progress yesterday. The owner of the contraband goods has not been discovered.

The hearing in the petition of EDWARD H. TRACY and LAURA S. TAYLOR, the executor and executrix of the late JAMES B. TAYLOR, to have the New-York Printing Company adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, was adjourned until to-morrow.

Although it has been widely published that no more appointments will be made at the Custom-house, except in accordance with the rules prepared by the Civil Service Commission, applicants for office continue to present themselves there.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, WM. MARX, convicted of an outrage on a girl nine years of age, was sent to the State Prison for twenty years. WM. PITT, alias Martin, found guilty of burglary, got five years in Sing Sing.

Yesterday Mr. BERGH presented to JOHN HUSSEY, the longshoreman, the beautiful silver medal voted to him by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in appreciation of his pluck in saving, at the risk of his own life, several horses from drowning.

Yesterday Detectives A. C. PARKER and CHARLES THOM, of the Trenton Police, visited Police Head-quarters in this City to ask the cooperation of the New-York detectives in tracing the thieves who broke into the Trenton Bank and stole property worth $160,000. Capt. IRVING promised the required assistance.

Yesterday morning, as Mr. FREDERICK WEISS was passing along Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, he was accosted by JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, a notorious ruffian, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch. MCLAUGHLIN was shortly afterward arrested and brought before Justice LEDWITH, who committed him for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

An effort is being made to establish a Masonic lodge at Babylon.

Keeper FRENCH, of the Fire Island Lighthouse, has been removed from his position, and WARREN CLOCK, of Islip, appointed in his place.

JOHN DOGHERTY, ED. BLAKE, THOMAS MAGAHEY and PETER FLANAGAN have been arrested on suspicion of attempting to commit arson.

The Long Island Railroad Company is about putting down a new track from Centreport to Northport, and establishing a new depot near Scudder's dock, at the former place.

Yesterday afternoon an insane man undressed himself on the bank of Newtown Creek, between Blissville and Hunter's Point, and plunged into the water. He seemed to enjoy the bath, and swam across twice. He gave his name as MCKENNA, and the lookers on took him in charge.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of Citizens of Elizabeth are about organizing an excursion to Havana and the West Indies.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Orange has established a night school, the scholars attending which are taught voluntarily by members of the Association.

A fire broke out at No. 114 Washington-street, Jersey City, in the house occupied by Mrs. PADDELL, yesterday morning, and caused a loss of $800; covered by insurance.

Application will be made to the Legislature for the change of Perth Amboy to Simple Perth. The inhabitants think that the place is often mistaken for South Amboy, and that it is an injury to them.

The small-pox is not so prevalent in Jersey City as has been supposed. Since Nov. 1 there have been thirty patients only sent to the hospital. Of this number, twelve have been discharged, eight have died, and ten are still under treatment.

The people of Union County are so dissatisfied with the contracts made by their Board of Freeholders, that application will be made to the Legislature to have the Board constituted trustees in order that they may be held personally responsible for expenditures.

The damage to the Newark Plank Road Bridge is much larger than was at first thought. It has now been determined to remove all the piles from the damaged side of the bridge, and put up a new structure. The repairs will cost about $20,000, and will occupy much time.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Holsatia	Jan. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Donau	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 27	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO AND HAVANA.

Merrimack	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio.
City of Merida	Jan. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Jan. 25	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.... For Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas and West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:17 | Sun sets......5:08 | Moon sets...5:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:58 | Gov. Island...6:47 | Hell Gate...8:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Carnarvon Castle, (Br.,) Parry, Liverpool, H. Sweetland & Co.; Heinrich Derck, (Ger.,) Schultz, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amykos, (Norw.,) Johnson, Cork Saterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Tredi Dubrovacki, (Aus.,) Podich, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Wm. Gunther, (Swe.,) Norberg, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; America, (Ger.,) Koper, Rotterdam, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Matilda, (Ital.,) Lauro, Alicante, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Axel, (Swe.,) Landstreen, Ancona, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Leonide, (Br.,) McGowan, Port-au-Spain, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Ella, (Br.,) Poole, Rio Grande do Sul, Oelrichs & Co.; Maurice, Bartlett, Matanzas, B. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Laura A. Webb, Hatch, Antigua, R. J. Wenberg; O. M. Marrett, Reed, Kingston, R. J. Wenberg; Daybreak, Blake, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; John Williams, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Jan. 13, and Kingston, Jam., 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Jan. 20, 10:30 A. M., passed an American ship showing 2d pennant, Nos. 5676 and private signal, red flag, with white diamonds; 21st, 11:50 A. M., passed steam-ship Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Jan. 3, and Havre 8th, via Halifax 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Flying Spur, (of London,) Barrett, Yokohama Sept. 18, with tea to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Anjier Oct. 29, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 3, St. Helena 15th, and crossed the equator 23d in lon. 31. Had N. W. gales off the Cape for 7 ds.; had fine weather from St. Helena to Bermuda, and been 10 ds. from thence with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Eliza White, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Las Tunas, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig Georgiana F. Geery, disg.

Bark Stanley, (of Sunderland,) Frazier, Amoy Aug. 28, with tea to Arkell & Tufts; Nov. 21, Capt. Doughty, late master, died on board and was buried at sea.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Ja.,) Lindsay, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello 15 ds., with coffee, sugar, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Matilda, of and for Hamburg.

Bark Panola, Nickerson, St. Martins 20 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master. Left no vessels.

Bark Berwick, (of Windsor,) from Cornwallis, N. S., 10 days, with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Bark Sirio, (Ital.,) Lorenzo, Liverpool 81 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Caroline Premuda, (Aust.,) Scich, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Serene, (of Baltimore,) Oliver, Buenos Ayres Nov. 22, and Montevideo 27th, with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Peterson, Salt River, Jam., Dec. 21, with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Mozart, (N. G.,) Lietcheus, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Simon de Visser—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast and 3 passengers to Duncan McColl.

Brig Leopold Petrolani, (Ital.,) Lagari, Marseilles 49 ds. with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Ruth H. Baker, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Lowring, St. Marc, Hayti, 14 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Asmus—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig M. H. Holbrook, for Boston in 3 ds.

Schr. General Hall, (of Waldoboro, N. S.,) Wade, Point-a-Pitre, Guad. 21 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie, (Fr.,) Savannah 5 ds., with yellow pine to H. W. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; brig Little Anne, from Malaga; schrs. H. W. Foster, from New-Orleans; Prescott, Hazeltine, from Jacksonville. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 22.—Sld. bark Vivid, for New-York.

Spoken.

Oct. 5, lat. 12 S., lon. 112 E., ship Daylight, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London 30 ds. out.

Dec. 16, lat. 10 35 S., lon. 11 17 W., bark Dacres, (Br.,) from Cardiff for London 90 ds. out.

Dec. 21, lat. 2 10 S., lon. 19 31 W., ship Carnatic, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London.

Jan. 14, lat. 34 37, lon. 69, bark Embiyn, (Br.,) hence for Jamaica.

Jan. 18, lat. 34 45, lon. 70, bark Kong Oscar, (Swe.,) from Gibraltar for New-York.

Oct. 29, off Anjier, bark Kelso, (Br.,) from Foochow, for New-York.

Jan. 20, lat. 32 30, lon. 70, brig Express, of and from Halifax for Kingston, Ja.

Jan. 1, lat. 25, lon. 66, bark Estella, from —, for New-Bedford.

Jan. 13, lat. 35 36, lon. 73 16, bark Marianne VII., (Port.,) from Lisbon for Philadelphia.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 22.—The Guion steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, from New-York Jan. 10, arrived at this port at 2 P. M. yesterday, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

The National line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Jan. 6, for Liverpool, touched at this port yesterday and proceeded.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Trautman, from New-York Jan. 11, arrived at this port this morning en route to Hamburg.

FINE ENGLISH CUT GLASS,
AND NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS IN PLAIN AND COLORED GLASS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

THE POTTIER & STYMUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Have removed their
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS
TO
Lexington-av., 41st and 42d Sts.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.
It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., at MARSH & CO.'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 22 East 14th-st., near University-place.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Lost on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Monday evening, Jan. 22, a DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN, opal in centre. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it with T. B. BINNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway.